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Human Rights Council
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Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development

Human rights situations that require the Council's attention

Human rights situation in Palestine and other occupied Arab territories

Racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related forms of intolerance, follow-up to and implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action

Technical assistance and capacity-building

Communications report of Special Procedures*

Communications sent, 1 December 2014 to 28 February 2015; Replies received, 1 February to 30 April 2015

Joint report by the Special Rapporteur on adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living, and on the right to non-discrimination in this context; the Working Group on people of African descent; the Working Group on arbitrary detention; Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Belarus; the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Cambodia; the Special Rapporteur in the field of cultural rights; the Independent expert on the promotion of a democratic and equitable international order; the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; Special Rapporteur on the rights of persons with disabilities; the Special Rapporteur on the right to education; the Independent Expert on the issue of human rights obligations relating to the enjoyment of a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment; the Working Group on enforced or involuntary disappearances; Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Eritrea; the Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty and human rights; the Special Rapporteur on the right to food; the Independent expert on the effects of foreign debt and other related international financial

* The present report is circulated as received.

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obligations of States on the full enjoyment of human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights; the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression; the Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; the Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief; the Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in Haiti; the Special Rapporteur on the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health; the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders; the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers; the Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples; the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of internally displaced persons; the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran; the Working Group on the use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination; the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants; the Special Rapporteur on minority issues; the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar; the Independent Expert on the enjoyment of all human rights by older persons; the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Palestinian territories occupied since 1967; the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance; the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography; the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of slavery, including its causes and consequences; the Independent Expert on the situation on human rights in the Sudan; the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions; the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism; the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment; Special Rapporteur on the implications for human rights of the environmentally sound management and disposal of hazardous substances and wastes; the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children; the Special Rapporteur on the promotion of truth, justice, reparation & guarantees of non-recurrence; the Working Group on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises; the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences; the Working Group on the issue of discrimination against women in law and in practice; and the Special Rapporteur on the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation.

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Abbreviations

Adequate housing	Special Rapporteur on adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living, and on the right to non-discrimination in this context
African Descent	Working Group on people of African descent
Arbitrary detention	Working Group on Arbitrary Detention
Belarus	Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Belarus
Burundi	Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Burundi
Business enterprises	Working Group on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises
Cambodia	Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Cambodia
Central Africa	Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in the Central African Republic
Côte d'Ivoire	Independent Expert on capacity-building and technical cooperation with Côte d'Ivoire in the field of human rights
Cultural Rights	Special Rapporteur in the field of cultural rights
Democratic and equitable international order	Independent expert on the promotion of a democratic and equitable international order
Disability	Special Rapporteur on the rights of persons with disabilities
Disappearances	Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances
Discrimination against women	Working Group on the issue of discrimination against women in law and in practice
DPR Korea	Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea
Education	Special Rapporteur on the right to education
Environment	Independent Expert on the issue of human rights obligations relating to the enjoyment of a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment
Eritrea	Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Eritrea
Extreme poverty	Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty and human rights
Food	Special Rapporteur on the right to food
Foreign debt	Independent expert on the effects of foreign debt and other related international financial obligations of States on the full enjoyment of human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights
Freedom of expression	Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression
Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association	Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association
Freedom of religion	Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief
Haiti	Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in Haiti
Health	Special Rapporteur on the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health
Human rights defenders	Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders
Independence of judges and lawyers	Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers
Indigenous peoples	Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples

Internally displaced persons	Special Rapporteur on the human rights of internally displaced persons
International Solidarity	Independent Expert on Human Rights and International solidarity
Iran	Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran
Mali	Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in Mali
Mercenaries	Working Group on the use of mercenaries
Migrants	Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants
Minority issues	Special Rapporteur on Minority Issues
Myanmar	Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar
OPT	Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Palestinian territories occupied since 1967
Older persons	Independent Expert on the enjoyment of all human rights by older persons
Racism	Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance
Sale of children	Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography
Slavery	Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of slavery
Somalia	Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in Somalia
Sudan	Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in the Sudan
Summary executions	Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions
Terrorism	Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism
Torture	Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment
Toxic waste	Special Rapporteur on the implications for human rights of the environmentally sound management and disposal of hazardous substances and wastes
Trafficking	Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children
Truth justice, reparation & guarantees on non-recurrence	Special Rapporteur on the promotion of truth, justice, reparation & guarantees of non-recurrence
Unilateral coercive measures	Special Rapporteur on the negative impact of unilateral coercive measures on the enjoyment of human rights
Violence against women	Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences
Water and Sanitation	Special Rapporteur on the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation

Other abbreviations

AL	Letter of allegation
JAL	Joint letter of allegation
JUA	Joint urgent appeal
OL	Other letter
UA	Urgent appeal

I. Introduction

1. Special procedures are mandated by the Human Rights Council to report to it on their activities (see Appendix).

2. In 2009, the sixteenth annual meeting of special procedures mandate holders decided that a joint communications report would be prepared (cf. A/HRC/12/47, para 24-26), with this decision being reconfirmed by the seventeenth annual meeting of special procedures in 2010 in order to avoid duplication, rationalize documentation, allow examination of cross cutting issues and ensure that the content of communications and any follow-up would feed into the universal periodic review mechanism more effectively. Mandate holders decided that the report should contain summaries of communications, and statistical information (A/HRC/15/44, para. 26-27).

3. The Outcome of the review of the work and functioning of the Human Rights Council calls on the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights to maintain information on special procedures in a comprehensive and easily accessible manner, and encourages the use of modern information technology to reduce the circulation of paper (A/HRC/RES/16/21, Annex, para. 29 and 60).

4. Short summaries of allegations communicated to the respective State or other entity are included in the report, and the communications sent and responses received are accessible electronically through hyperlinks. Communications are reproduced in the language in which they were sent. Replies received in Arabic, Chinese or Russian are included with translations into English, where available.

5. This report covers all urgent appeals, letters of allegations and other letters sent by special procedures mandate holders between 1 December 2014 and 28 February 2015 and replies received between 1February and 30 April 2015. Communications sent before 1 December 2014 are reported in A/HRC/28/85, A/HRC/27/72, A/HRC/26/21, A/HRC/25/74, A/HRC/24/21, A/HRC/23/51, A/HRC/22/67, A/HRC/22/67 corr.1 and corr.2, A/HRC/21/49, A/HRC/20/30, A/HRC/19/44 and A/HRC/18/51 respectively.

6. The report also includes replies received between 1 February and 30 April 2015, relating to communications sent by special procedures mandate holders before 1 December 2014. Some of these replies supplement information communicated earlier by the respective State.

7. The present report contains urgent appeals sent by the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention and the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances and joint urgent appeals sent by them together with other mandates. It does not contain other types of communications issued by these mandates, which are processed according to their own distinctive procedures, and are reported in the annual reports of these two working groups.

8. The names of some alleged victims have been obscured in order to protect their privacy and prevent further victimization. Names of victims who would otherwise have their identities protected are mentioned only when the concerned individual has expressly consented or requested to have his or her name in the public report. In the original communications, the full names of the alleged victims were provided to the Government concerned. Names of alleged perpetrators have systematically been darkened in State replies to preserve the presumption of innocence.

9. In preparing the statistics included in this report, uniform reporting periods have been used, reflecting all communications sent between 1 December 2014 and 28 February 2015, and responses received in relation to these communications up to 30 April 2015.

Communications and replies by mandate

Mandate	Reporting period 1 December2014 to 28 February 2015			Reporting period 1 June 2006 to 28 February 2015		
	Communications sent	replied to by 30 April 2015	response rate	Communications sent	replied to by 30 April 2015	response rate
Adequate housing	6	5	83%	275	133	48%
African descent	3	2	67%	10	6	60%
Arbitrary detention (+)	33	18	55%	1.215	668	55%
Belarus**	0	0	0%	7	5	71%
Burundi*	0	0	0%	6	0	0%
Business enterprises	3	1	33%	28	16	57%
Cambodia	0	0	0%	22	4	18%
Cultural Rights	1	1	100%	32	23	72%
Democratic and equitable international order	1	1	100%	5	3	60%
Disability	3	1	33%	3	1	33%
Disappearances (+)	14	10	71%	290	131	45%
Discrimination against women in law and in practice	9	0	0%	118	56	47%
DPR Korea	0	0	0 %	7	1	14%
Education	0	0	0%	63	37	59%
Environment	2	1	50%	13	8	62%
Eritrea	0	0	0%	2	0	0%
Extreme poverty	3	2	67%	41	29	71%
Food	2	2	100%	204	79	39%
Foreign debt	0	0	0%	13	9	69%
Freedom of expression	40	19	48%	2.297	1.197	52%
Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association	38	19	50%	704	412	59%
Freedom of religion	7	4	57%	381	224	59%
Haiti	0	0	0%	7	1	14%
Health	17	8	47%	388	218	56%
Human rights defenders	54	26	48%	2.581	1.448	56%
Independence of judges and lawyers	32	18	56%	990	520	53%

	Reporting period 1 December2014 to 28 February 2015			Reporting period 1 June 2006 to 28 February 2015		
Mandate	Communications sent	replied to by 30 April 2015	response rate	Communications sent	replied to by 30 April 2015	response rate
Indigenous peoples	4	1	25%	313	185	59%
Internally displaced persons	0	0	0%	18	5	28%
Iran	4	0	0%	87	38	44%
Liberia	0	0	0%	2	0	0%
Mercenaries	0	0	0%	65	24	37%
Migrants	7	3	43%	192	121	63%
Minority issues	6	2	33%	186	106	57%
Myanmar	2	0	0%	93	46	49%
Older persons	0	0	0%	1	1	100%
OPT	1	1	100%	23	3	13%
Racism	3	1	33%	99	59	60%
Sale of children	0	0	0%	47	18	38%
Slavery	0	0	0%	32	19	59%
Somalia	0	0	0%	11	1	9%
Sudan	0	0	0%	21	4	19%
Summary executions	27	12	44%	1,084	518	48%
Terrorism	10	6	60%	244	113	46%
Torture	37	19	51%	1,860	1,000	54%
Toxic waste	6	4	67%	41	26	63%
Trafficking	0	0	0%	67	40	60%
Truth, justice, reparation & guarantees on non-rec	2	1	50%	22	12	55%
Violence against women	11	5	45%	470	248	53%
Water and Sanitation	2	2	100%	54	34	63%

(*) mandate terminated, (**) mandate re-established in June 2012.

(+) These figures do not include communications on standard cases sent to Governments by the Working Group on arbitrary detention and the Working Group on enforced or involuntary disappearances.

Please note: Totals are higher than the actual number of communications sent or replies received in the given period, as many communications are sent jointly by two or more mandate holders.

II. Communications sent and replies received

A. Communications sent between 1 December 2014 and 28 February 2015 and replies received between 1 February and 30 April 2015

10. Communications are presented in chronological order. Copies of the full text of the communications sent and replies received may be accessed from the electronic version of this report available on the OHCHR website. Some names of individuals or other information have been rendered anonymous or otherwise unidentifiable.

Date *Type*	*Case No* *Country*	*Mandate(s)*	*Summary of the allegation transmitted*	*Reply*
01/12/2014 JUA	PAK 14/2014 **Pakistan**	**Discrimination against women ; Freedom of religion; Minority issues; Violence against women;**	Allegations of abduction, child marriage and forced conversion to Islam in Pakistan. According to the information received, a 12-year-old Hindu girl was abducted, taken to a Madrassa "Dar Ul Uloom Ahsan Al Barakat", forced into marriage and converted to Islam. Grave concern is raised that this case may be part of an ongoing pattern of violations affecting the Hindu religious minority community in Pakistan, as during October and November 2014 there have been at least four similar reported cases in Sindh Province alone. Particular concern is further expressed at allegations that Pakistan police in the above-mentioned cases have refused to duly fulfill their role and provide support and protection to parents belonging to the Hindu religious minority community, of which the daughters have been abducted.	

Date *Type*	*Case No* *Country*	*Mandate(s)*	*Summary of the allegation transmitted*	*Reply*
01/12/2014 JUA	TUN 3/2014 **Tunisie**	**Arbitrary detention; Torture;**	Allégations d'actes de torture et de mauvais traitements par des forces de sécurité antiterroriste, de détention au secret et de violation des garanties à une procédure régulière et à un procès équitable. Selon les informations reçues, le 19 septembre 2014, M. Karin Rhimi, un étudiant tunisien de 21 ans, a été arrêté sans mandat d'arrêt ou de perquisition, et a été emmené au siège des services de sécurité de Kasserine où il a été sévèrement torturé au cours d'interrogatoires dont l'intention était de le forcer à avouer son implication dans un projet d'attentat terroriste. Il est rapporté qu'il a été transféré vers les locaux de la Brigade antiterroriste à Al-Gorjani où il a été détenu au secret. Il a également été forcé de signer un document qu'il n'a pas été autorisé à lire. Il est aussi rapporté que M. Rhimi a été soumis à un examen médical réalisé de façon superficielle. M. Rhimi se trouve toujours en détention en attendant son procès.	26/01/2015
01/12/2014 JUA	USA 18/2014 **United States of America**	**Summary executions; Torture;**	Allegations concerning the imposition of the death penalty on a mentally ill prisoner, following judicial proceedings which did not comply with due process and fair trial guarantees. According to the information received, in 1995, Mr. Scott Louis Panetti was sentenced to death for killing his parents-in-law in Gillespie County, Texas, on 8 September 1992. Despite several testimonies of his serious mental illness rendering Mr. Panetti incompetent for execution, he is due to be executed on 3 December 2014 in the State of Texas. Concern is raised that the death penalty may have been imposed, and may be carried out, against Mr. Panetti after judicial proceedings which did not comply with the most stringent due process and fair trial guarantees. In particular, Mr. Panetti was authorised to waive his right to counsel and represented himself during his 1995 capital trial despite his severe mental health condition, which may have influenced the subsequent decisions of the courts leading to the imposition of the death penalty. Mr. Panetti was the subject of a previous communication sent to the Government of the United States of America on 8 January 2004, see E/CN.4/2005/7/Add.1, page 297.	11/12/2014

Date Type	Case No Country	Mandate(s)	Summary of the allegation transmitted	Reply
02/12/2014 JUA	ECU 3/2014 **Ecuador**	**Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders;**	Alegaciones de secuestro, amenazas y una campaña de desprestigio contra una defensora de derechos LGBTI. Según las informaciones recibidas, en febrero de 2012, la Sra. Diane Marie Rodríguez Zambrano, una persona transexual y la presidenta de la Asociación Silueta X, que trabaja sobre derechos LGBTI, fue secuestrada en Guayaquil durante cuatro horas. Dos meses después, habría recibido una amenaza telefónica. Desde agosto de 2014, se ha producido una campaña de desprestigio en su contra en las redes sociales. En agosto y septiembre de 2014, cuatro individuos desconocidos visitaron las oficinas de la organización en Quito y Guayaquil e indicaron que tenían que "arreglar cuentas" con ella. La segunda vez, uno de ellos indicó que iba armado. El 20 de octubre de 2014, ella recibió un correo informándole que estaba bajo vigilancia y amenazándola con mutilación. Se expresa grave preocupación por las alegaciones de secuestro, amenazas y por la campaña de desprestigio.	
02/12/2014 JUA	IRN 29/2014 **Iran (Islamic Republic of)**	**Freedom of expression; Freedom of religion; Iran; Summary executions;**	Alleged imposition of the death penalty and risk of execution of a photographer on charges of "insulting the Prophet of Islam". According to the information received, in November 2013, Mr. Soheil Arabi, a 30-year-old photographer, was arrested by the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) at his home in Tehran. He was placed in solitary confinement in Evin Prison for two months before being transferred to another section of the prison. Mr. Arabi was reportedly pressured into making a confession of guilt during interrogations. On 30 August 2014, the Criminal Court of Tehran sentenced Mr. Arabi to death for "insulting the Prophet of Islam" (Sabbo al-Nabbi) in connection with postings Mr. Arabi purportedly had made on Facebook. On 4 September 2014, a Tehran Revolutionary Court, in a separate case stemming from the same Facebook postings, sentenced Mr. Arabi to three years' imprisonment for "spreading propaganda against the system" and "insulting the leader". On 24 November 2014, the Supreme Court upheld the death sentence against Mr. Arabi.	

Date Type	Case No Country	Mandate(s)	Summary of the allegation transmitted	Reply
02/12/2014 JUA	GBR 6/2014 **United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland**	**Arbitrary detention; Freedom of religion; Human rights defenders; Summary executions; Torture;**	Alleged arbitrary detention and risk of persecution, torture and killing upon deportation from the United Kingdom to Pakistan of an asylum seeker. According to the information received, Mr. Liaquat Ali Hazara, a human rights activist and campaigner for a Shia minority group, the Hazaras, continues to be detained pending deportation from the United Kingdom to Pakistan. Serious concerns remain that Mr. Hazara continues to face the risk of being tortured or killed should he be deported to Pakistan, given the widespread and growing pattern of violent attacks, including numerous killings, against members of religious communities, as well as his prominent role as a blogger and activist defending the rights of the Hazara minority in Pakistan. Mr. Hazara was subject of a previous communication sent on 20 October 2014, see A/HRC/28/85, case no. GBR 3/2014.	26/02/2015
03/12/2014 JAL	TJK 6/2014 **Tajikistan**	**Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders;**	Allegations concerning the curtailing effect of proposed amendments to the Law on Public Associations, if adopted, on the right to freedom of association. According to the information received, the Ministry of Justice of Tajikistan submitted to Government draft amendments to the Law on Public Associations of 12 May 2007.The Government is considering submitting these draft amendments to Parliament at its next session in mid-December 2014. The draft amendments, which foresee new inspection procedures for public associations as well as new registration and authorization mechanisms for associations receiving foreign funding, reportedly curtail the right to freedom of association as guaranteed by international human rights law.	19/01/2015
04/12/2014 UA	UKR 3/2014 **Ukraine**	**Disappearances;**	Alleged arbitrary arrest and disappearance of a civilian by the pro-Kyiv territorial defence battalion Aidar. According to the information received, on 21 July 2014, Mr. Aleksander Minchenok, a 31-year-old civilian from Lisichansk, was arrested by the pro-Kyiv territorial defence battalion Aidar on the road from Lisichansk, a town in Luhansk region, to Kharkiv. His fate and whereabouts have been unknown since the disappearance and serious concern is expressed about his psychological and physical integrity.	13/02/2015

Date Type	Case No Country	Mandate(s)	Summary of the allegation transmitted	Reply
05/12/2014 JAL	CHN 11/2014 **China (People's Republic of)**	**Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders;**	Allegations of the use of violence against, and of arrest, detention and prosecution of hundreds of individuals for participating in or supporting peaceful demonstrations in Hong Kong. According to the information received, on 22 September 2014, massive demonstrations started in Hong Kong to express discontent at the Chinese authorities' alleged intentions to vet candidates for Hong Kong's 2017 leadership elections. While demonstrations remained peaceful, the police reportedly fired dozens of rounds of tear gas to disperse the crowd and used pepper spray extensively. Furthermore, anti-protest groups allegedly harassed, intimidated and assaulted protesters, including accounts of sexual violence against women, while the police failed to protect the victims of these assaults. Reportedly, at least 246 persons were arrested in Hong Kong for participating in the demonstrations and more than 100 were arrested in China for expressing support for the demonstrations. Authorities allegedly restricted access to the internet, including media sites that disseminated information on the events in Hong Kong.	11/03/2015
05/12/2014 JAL	FRA 3/2014 **France**	**Adequate housing; Migrants; Minority issues;**	Allégation d'expulsion forcée de personnes Roms. Selon les informations reçues, en Octobre 2014, plus de 300 Roms, dont 50 enfants, résidant dans un campement informel près de Bobigny dans la banlieue nord-est de Paris, auraient été expulsés. L'expulsion forcée aurait été menée sans consultation préalable et une solution de relogement convenable n'aurait pas été fournie aux familles.	03/02/2015
05/12/2014 JAL	IND 9/2014 **India**	**Health; Violence against women;**	Alleged physical, sexual and psychological abuse, of a woman and failure of the police to effectively investigate reported gender-based violent crimes. According to the information received, between 2006 and 2014, the alleged victim consistently suffered multiple forms of abuse, including forced pornography, physical and psychological abuse and extortion, by a number of individuals in the Boisar region. The victim has to date not been able to seek adequate recourse to justice. Concern is expressed, among others, regarding the mental state and well-being of the victim and the potential lack of adequate interventions to support her recovery and social re-integration.	11/12/2014

Date Type	Case No. Country	Mandate(s)	Summary of the allegation transmitted	Reply
08/12/2014 JUA	PER 3/2014 **Peru**	**Indigenous peoples; Toxic waste;**	Supuesto incumplimiento por el gobierno de las recomendaciones del anterior Relator Especial, Sr. James Anaya, relacionadas con el caso de la contaminación petrolera en territorios indígenas en el denominado Lote 1-AB (actual Lote 192) ubicado en las cuencas de los ríos Pastaza, Tigre, Corrientes y Marañón, departamento de Loreto, donde viven los pueblos indígenas quechuas, kichwas, kukamas y urarinas. Según la información recibida, el remedio acordado no ha conducido a resultados concretos y no se ha llevado a cabo el diálogo previo al proceso de concesión de licencias. A pesar del acuerdo firmado entre organizaciones indígenas y Perupetro (la empresa estatal de derecho privado que promociona, negocia, suscribe y supervisa contratos para la exploración y explotación de hidrocarburos en el Perú) en febrero de 2013, Perupetro publicó el 7 de noviembre de 2014 en la prensa nacional que el proceso de licitación del Lote 1-AB comenzaría el 15 de diciembre.	
08/12/2014 JUA	RWA 2/2014 **Rwanda**	**Arbitrary detention; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders;**	Alleged arbitrary arrest and detention of several ousted members of a Rwandan non-governmental organization. According to the information received, on 21 November 2014, the police arrested Mr. Evariste Nsabayezu and Mr. Daniel Uwimana, both ousted members of the Rwanda League for the Promotion and Defense of Human Rights (LIPRODHOR), and charged them with forgery and usage of forged documents. Both men were to attend the general assembly of LIPRODHOR convened by LIPRODHOR's ousted board for 23 November 2014. The same week, the police arrested another ousted member of LIPRODHOR, Mr. André Bigirimana. He reportedly remains detained at Kicukiro Police station. The mayor of Nyarugenge, where the general assembly was to take place, prohibited the meeting on 22 November 2014. While Mr. Nsabayezu was released on 24 November 2014, Mr. Uwimana's case was transferred to the district tribunal of Nyarugenge and he remains detained at Nyamirambo police station. Following these events, arrest warrants were also issued against other ousted members of LIPRODHOR, namely Mr. Jean Faustin Kalibanyi, Mr. Innocent Maniriho and Mr. Jean Bosco Tuganumuremyi. LIPRODHOR was the subject of an earlier communication sent on 15 July 2004, see E/CN.4/2005/101/Add.1, para. 467-468.	

Date *Type*	*Case No* *Country*	*Mandate(s)*	*Summary of the allegation transmitted*	*Reply*
08/12/2014 JUA	SAU 14/2014 **Saudi Arabia**	**Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders;**	Allegations concerning the sentencing of three human rights defenders by the Specialised Criminal Court of Saudi Arabia. According to the information received, on 5 March 2014, upon appeal, the 2013 sentence against Mr. Mikhlif bin Daham al-Shammari of five years imprisonment, a ten-year travel ban, and a ban from appearing in the media was upheld. On 3 November 2014, Mr. Al-Shammari was sentenced in a separate case to two years' imprisonment and 200 lashes by the Specialised Criminal Court. On 6 July 2014, Mr. Waleed Abu al-Khair was sentenced to 15 years imprisonment, a 15-year travel ban and a fine of 200,000 Saudi Arabian riyals. On 9 September 2014, upon appeal, the sentence against Mr. Fadhel Maki al-Manasif was reduced to 14 years imprisonment and a 14-year travel ban; the fine of 100,000 Saudi Riyals was maintained. Messrs. Al-Shammari, Al-Khair and Al-Manasif were the subject of several previous communications sent on 12 May 2011, see A/HRC/18/51, case no. SAU 5/2011; 1 March 2012, see A/HRC/20/30, case no. SAU 6/2012; 3 May 2012, see A/HRC/21/49, case no. SAU 7/2012; 12 July 2012, see A/HRC/22/67, case no. SAU 9/2012; 12 September 2013, see A/HRC/25/74, case no. SAU 8/2013; 24 April 2014, see A/HRC/27/72, case no. SAU 5/2014; and 5 May 2014, see A/HRC/27/72, case no. SAU 6/2014.	12/12/2014 12/01/2015 12/02/2015

Date Type	Case No Country	Mandate(s)	Summary of the allegation transmitted	Reply
08/12/2014 JUA	THA 13/2014 **Thailand**	**Arbitrary detention; Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Health; Human rights defenders; Independence of judges and lawyers;**	Alleged arbitrary arrest and detention of, and charges against 21 individuals for exercising their rights to freedom of opinion and expression. According to the information received, between April 2009 and November 2014, 21 persons were arrested, detained, and in some cases, convicted under article 112 of the Thai Criminal Code (also known as lèse-majesté law) and article 14 of the Computer Crime Act for having insulted or defamed the King or the Royal family. Four of the 21 individuals are being tried by military courts. The 21 persons concerned are: Mr. Khantawut Buranapitak, Mr. Tanat Thanawatcharanon, Mr. Siraphob Kornaroot, Mr. Nat Rungwong, Mr. Tanet Nonthakoat, Mr. Patiwat Saraiyaem, Ms. Porntip Munkhong, Mr. Prasit Chaisrisa, Mr. Katha Pajariyapong, Mr. Akkaradech Eiamsa-art, Mr. Somyot Prueksakasemsuk, Mr. Apichart Pongsawat, Mr. Sombat Boonngam-anong, Mr. Krissada Sitthiyot, Ms. Saran Chuichai, Mr. Assawin Esser Bird, Mr. Ekkapob Luara, Mr. Wuthipong Kachathamkul, Ms. Chatwadee Amornpat, Mr. Plutnarin Thanaboriboonsuk, and Mr. Yutthasak Kangwanwongsakul. Mr. Prueksakasemsuk was the subject of several previous communications, including sent on 11 June 2011, A/HRC/19/44, case no. THA 5/2011, on 20 December 2011, see A/HRC/20/30, case no. THA 9/2011 and on 14 December 2012, see A/HRC/23/51, case no. THA 13/2012. Mr. Prueksakasemsuk was also the subject of Opinion No. 35/2012 of the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention, see A/HRC/WGAD/2012/35.	10/12/2014

Date *Type*	*Case No* *Country*	*Mandate(s)*	*Summary of the allegation transmitted*	*Reply*
08/12/2014 JUA	USA 19/2014 **United States of America**	**African descent; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Water and Sanitation;**	Allegations concerning the arrest of, and criminal proceedings against, eight human rights defenders demonstrating peacefully against unjustified disconnections of water services in Detroit, Michigan. According to the information received, on 18 July 2014, Mr. Hans Barbe, Mr. William Wylie-Kellerman, Ms. Marian Kramer, Ms. Marianne McGuire, Mr. David Olson, Mr. James Perkinson, Ms. Kimberley Redigan and Ms. Joan Smith were arrested following their participation in peaceful demonstrations outside the gates of Homrich Wrecking Inc., a contractor of the City of Detroit Water and Sewer Department, and charged with disorderly conduct pursuant to City of Detroit Ordinance Sec. 38-5-1. These protests reportedly took place against the backdrop of unprecedented disconnections of water services in Detroit to households who cannot afford to pay their bills. Reports indicate that mostly African-Americans living in Detroit were affected by these water cuts. The allegations of unjustified disconnections of water services in Detroit were the subject of a previous communication sent on 24 June 2014, see A/HRC/28/85, case no. USA 9/2014.	16/04/2015
09/12/2014 AL	DOM 3/2014 **Dominican Republic**	**Independence of judges and lawyers;**	Alegaciones relativas a la vulneración de las garantías de independencia judicial en los procesos de ascenso de los magistrados en el Departamento Judicial de San Cristóbal. Según las informaciones recibidas, el Consejo del Poder Judicial propuso el ascenso de dos magistrados a las posiciones de Presidencia y de Primer Sustituto de Presidencia de la Corte de Apelación del Departamento Judicial de San Cristóbal, sin respetar el marco legal nacional en materia de promoción de magistrados. Se alega que la magistrada Santa Moreno Pérez debería haber ascendido a la Presidencia de la Corte por su rango y por los méritos obtenidos en el Departamento de San Cristóbal. También se expresan preocupaciones en relación con el juicio disciplinario al que fue sometida la magistrada Moreno Pérez luego de la objeción de la propuesta de ascenso, que resultó en la suspensión de la magistrada, sin informarle sobre las razones legales de esta decisión y sin el debido procedimiento establecido en la legislación nacional y por los estándares internacionales.	

Date *Type*	*Case No* *Country*	*Mandate(s)*	*Summary of the allegation transmitted*	*Reply*
09/12/2014 JAL	HND 8/2014 **Honduras**	**Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders;**	Presuntas alegaciones de robo en las oficinas de una organización de derechos LGBTI. Según las informaciones recibidas, el 29 de septiembre de 2014, durante la noche, tres desconocidos entraron en la oficina de la Asociación para una Vida Mejor (APUVIMEH), una organización que trabaja sobre derechos LGBTI y la prevención del VIH/SIDA. Los perpetradores habrían robado unas computadoras que contenían documentos confidenciales del trabajo de la organización. Cuando las autoridades llegaron a la oficina, no disponían de polvo para la toma de huellas dactilares y no habrían requisado las imágenes de las cámaras de seguridad. Hasta la fecha, la investigación no habría avanzado. APUVIMEH ha sido objeto de dos comunicaciones anteriores con fecha de 29 de agosto de 2013, véase A/HRC/25/74, caso no. HND 5/2013; y ... 20 de enero de 2014, véase A/HRC/26/21, caso no. HND 1/2014.	17/03/2015
09/12/2014 JUA	SDN 6/2014 **Sudan**	**Arbitrary detention; Disappearances; Health; Human rights defenders; Torture;**	Alleged arbitrary arrest and incommunicado detention of a human rights defender and a political activist. According to the information received, on 3 December 2014, Dr. Amin Mekki Medani, the President of Sudan's Confederation of Civil Society Organisations, and Mr. Farouk Abu Eissa, the Chairman of National Consensus Forces, co-signed the "Sudan Call: A Political Declaration on the Establishment of a State of Citizenship and Democracy". On 6 December 2014, both men were arrested at their homes by seven men in plain clothes who are believed to be members of Sudan's National and Intelligence Security Service (NISS). Both men have high blood pressure and are diabetic, for which they take regular medications. Dr. Medani also suffers from heart problems. However, they were not able to bring their medication with them during their arrests. Both men are currently in incommunicado detention and their families and lawyers have not been able to see them.	

Date *Type*	*Case No* *Country*	*Mandate(s)*	*Summary of the allegation transmitted*	*Reply*
09/12/2014 JUA	USA 20/2014 **United States of America**	**Health; Summary executions; Torture;**	Allegations concerning the imposition of the death penalty on a person with intellectual and psychosocial disabilities. According to the information received, Mr. Paul Goodwin was tried in 1999 for a murder committed on 1 March 1998, in St. Louis County, Missouri. During his trial, a psychiatrist and two psychologists testified to Mr. Goodwin's intellectual and psychosocial disabilities. On 2 December 1999, the jury rejected the defence's claim of Mr. Goodwin's disabilities and recommended the death penalty, which was imposed by the judge. Mr. Goodwin is scheduled to be executed at one minute past midnight on 10 December 2014. His lawyers argue that due to his disabilities, Mr. Goodwin lacks a genuine understanding of the reason for and reality of his punishment, which would render him incompetent for execution under US law.	30/04/2015
10/12/2014 JUA	IDN 6/2014 **Indonesia**	**Summary executions; Torture;**	Alleged imminent execution of five prisoners on death row in Indonesia. According to the information received, on 28 November 2014, the Junior Attorney General for General Crimes of Indonesia announced that the Government is scheduled to execute five individuals currently on death row before the end of 2014 and that another 20 prisoners on death row are scheduled to be executed in 2015. There is speculation that the five executions may take place at midnight on 11 December 2014. The Government has not released the names of the individuals listed for execution. However, media reports indicate that three of the prisoners facing imminent execution have been convicted of drug-related crimes and two other prisoners for murder. The prisoners have reportedly been moved to separate cells, as the law requires that prisoners facing imminent executions be placed in isolation three days before the executions are due to take place.	

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11/12/2014 JAL	DOM 2/2014 **Dominican Republic**	**Discrimination against women; Health; Torture; Violence against women;**	Alegaciones sobre las consecuencias negativas que la adopción de la reforma del Código Penal de la República Dominicana tendría al mantener la penalización total del aborto. De acuerdo con la información recibida, el 18 de noviembre de 2014, el Congreso dominicano aprobó una reforma integral del Código Penal, la cual establece que las mujeres que obtengan servicios de aborto, y quienes presten estos servicios, se expondrán a sanciones penales. Se informa que, el 28 de noviembre de 2014, el Presidente de la República Dominicana tomó la decisión de no promulgar el Código Penal y envió una serie de observaciones al Presidente de la Cámara de Diputados sobre los artículos que criminalizan la interrupción del embarazo. Se expresa preocupación sobre el hecho de que, de aprobarse, la reforma vulneraría derechos básicos de las mujeres y las adolescentes, incluido el derecho a la vida y al más alto nivel de salud física y mental.	
12/12/2014 AL	BGD 5/2014 **Bangladesh**	**Freedom of expression;**	Alleged undue restrictions to the right to freedom of opinion and expression contained in the National Broadcast Policy 2014 (the Policy). According to the information received, the Policy was adopted by the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh on 5 August 2014, and gazetted on 7 August 2014. The Policy contains some positive aspects, including references to the right to freedom of expression as established in the National Constitution. However, it also contains a number of restrictions in relation to the media which appear not to be in conformity with the provisions of article, 19, paragraph 3, of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.	09/01/2014

Date Type	Case No Country	Mandate(s)	Summary of the allegation transmitted	Reply
12/12/2014 JUA	COL 11/2014 **Colombia**	**Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Summary executions;**	Alegaciones de supuestos asesinatos, amenazas y agresiones contra miembros del Sindicato SINALTRAINAL en Colombia. Según la información recibida, durante los años 2012, 2013 y 2014, sindicalistas y organizaciones afiliados a SINALTRAINAL fueron víctimas de más de 50 ataques, entre ellos amenazas de muerte, atentados y seguimientos ilegales. Amenazas de muerte han sido enviadas a diferentes sedes del Sindicato Sinaltrainal y del Espacio de Trabajadores de Derechos Humanos, y dirigidas contra los trabajadores involucrados en actividades sindicalistas. El Sr. José Onofre Esquivel Luna, Vicepresidente de SINALTRAINAL en Bugalagrande, fue atacado en dos ocasiones, el día 16 de junio de 2014 y el 28 de Agosto de 2014. El 26 de mayo de 2013, el Sr. Julián Arturo Villa Montoya fue asesinado en el municipio de Bugalagrande junto a su esposa. El 21 de junio de 2013, el Sr. John Javier Barbosa Mendoza fue asesinado en el municipio de Andalucia Valle del Cauca.	21/01/2015
12/12/2014 JUA	NLD 1/2014 **Netherlands**	**Adequate housing; Extreme poverty; Migrants;**	Allegations concerning the failure of the Government of the Netherlands to provide emergency assistance to homeless irregular migrants. According to the information received, the Government denies emergency assistance, such as food, clothing and shelter, to adult homeless irregular migrants. Recently, in two separate decisions, the European Committee of Social Rights found that the Netherlands was violating the European Social Charter by failing to provide adequate access to emergency assistance to irregular migrants. Although over 60 municipalities have requested the Government to provide them with temporary budget support to offer such assistance to irregular migrants and to temporarily halt their eviction from centres for asylum-seekers as a way of preventing more individuals from becoming homeless, the Government has refused to honour their requests. Concern is expressed that the Government reportedly still maintains that it is not under any obligation to provide emergency assistance for homeless migrants in an irregular situation, which contradicts international human rights law.	04/02/2015

Date *Type*	*Case No* *Country*	*Mandate(s)*	*Summary of the allegation transmitted*	*Reply*
12/12/2014 JUA	LKA 13/2014 **Sri Lanka**	**Disappearances; Human rights defenders;**	Alleged intimidation, harassment and abduction of a woman following her actions and inquiries to determine the fate and whereabouts of her disappeared husband. According to the information received, Ms. Rankothge Mauri Inoka Kumari Jayasena has been the victim of intimidation and harassment since the disappearance of her husband, Mr. Madushka Haris De Silva, in 2013, as a consequence of her actions and inquiries into his fate and whereabouts. On 1 November 2014, Ms. Kumari Jayasena was reportedly abducted by a group of unidentified individuals who ordered her, at gunpoint, to stop searching for her disappeared husband. She was released later in the day and since then, is believed to have become the subject of constant surveillance in her home town of Anuradhapura, North Central Province. Prior to her abduction, Ms. Kumari Jayasena had received a number of threats, including death threats. However, the police failed to thoroughly investigate all reported incidents.	12/12/2014
16/12/2014 AL	HND 9/2014 **Honduras**	**Violence against women;**	Alegaciones en relación al femicidio del que fueron víctimas dos mujeres. Según la información recibida, el 19 de noviembre de 2014, los dos cuerpos sin vida de María José Alvarado, representante de Honduras en un certamen de belleza, y su hermana Sofía Trinidad Alvarado fueron encontrados cerca del Balneario El Aguagua. Se informa que el 25 de noviembre se llevó a cabo la audiencia inicial en contra de los cuatro imputados, la cual fue presidida por la jueza de Jurisdicción Nacional en el Juzgado Primero de Letras de la ciudad de Santa Bárbara. El 26 de noviembre, los imputados fueron trasladados a la ciudad de San Pedro Sula donde se les dio lectura de la respectiva resolución, en la que se dictó el auto formal de procesamiento con medida cautelar de prisión preventiva en el Centro Penal de la ciudad de San Pedro Sula.	18/02/2015

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16/12/2014 JAL	KEN 6/2014 **Kenya**	**Business enterprises; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Health; Human rights defenders; Toxic waste;**	Alleged human rights violations resulting from the improper management of lead, in a lead smelter operated from 2007 to March 2014, near the Owino Uhuru community, in Kenya. According to the information received, as a result of direct and indirect lead exposure, Owino Uhuru community members, including former workers of the smelter, face serious health problems and human rights violations, including regarding the right to life, health, a healthy environment, safe and healthy working conditions, as well as access to information and peaceful assembly and association. It is alleged that the affected populations in the community continuously suffer from the adverse effects of lead exposure and poisoning without having been provided with adequate remedies over the past seven years.	
16/12/2014 JUA	MEX 26/2014 **México**	**Disappearances; Human rights defenders; Torture;**	Presuntos actos de deslegitimación y estigmatización por parte de autoridades del Estado mexicano, contra organizaciones de derechos humanos del Estado de Guerrero, que participan en la investigación de los hechos ocurridos en Iguala el 26 y 27 de septiembre de 2014. Según la información recibida, en una publicación de un informe de inteligencia federal, se habría vinculado con grupos armados a algunas organizaciones de derechos humanos que trabajan con familiares de los estudiantes de Ayotzinapa desaparecidos en Iguala. Asimismo, algunas de esas organizaciones habrían sido señaladas como responsables de diversos hechos violentos durante manifestaciones llevadas a cabo en el Estado de Guerrero, como consecuencia de los acontecimientos de septiembre de 2014 en Iguala.	30/03/2015

Date *Type*	*Case No* *Country*	*Mandate(s)*	*Summary of the allegation transmitted*	*Reply*
16/12/2014 JAL	NIC 3/2014 **Nicaragua**	**Summary executions; Torture;**	Alegaciones de muerte en custodia del Sr. Lubi Jesús Perez Oporta en Managua, Nicaragua. Según la información recibida, en abril de 2013 el Sr. Lubi Jesús Perez Oporta fue detenido en las celdas policiales del Distrito seis de Managua. El 26 de abril 2013, el Sr. Pérez habría sido golpeado por otro detenido, el Sr. Carlos Obando Mejía. Dos días después, el Sr. Pérez Oporta falleció y el Sr. Obando Mejía fue acusado de homicidio. Sin embargo, durante el juicio testimonios de expertos y testigos indicaron que el Sr. Pérez Oporta no fue asesinado por el Sr. Obando Mejía sino por oficiales de la policía. La madre de la víctima denunció ante el Ministerio Público a los oficiales de policía presentes en la estación policial. La Fiscalía Departamental archivó el expediente por falta de mérito, pero lo reabrió tras la apelación de la madre.	
16/12/2014 JUA	OMN 5/2014 **Oman**	**Arbitrary detention; Disappearances; Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Torture;**	Alleged arbitrary arrest and detention, and enforced disappearance of an Omani human rights defender as an act of reprisal for his cooperation with the Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association. According to the information received, on 10 December 2014, officers of the Oman Royal Police and the Internal Security Forces arrested Mr. Said Ali Said Jadad, an Omani citizen and human rights defender, at his house in Salalah. His family has since been denied the right to visit him and is unaware of his fate and whereabouts. On 10 September 2014, Mr. Jadad had met with the Special Rapporteur during his visit to Oman. After this meeting, Mr. Jadad reportedly became the subject of increased surveillance by Omani security and intelligence services. Allegations of acts of reprisal against Mr. Jadad for his cooperation with the Special Rapporteur during his country visit to Oman in September 2014, was the subject of a previous communication sent on 11 November 2014, see A/HRC/28/85, case no. OMN 3/2014. A similar communication concerning allegations of acts of intimidation and reprisals in relation to the Special Rapporteur's visit to Oman was sent on 26 September 2014, see A/HRC/28/85, case no. OMN 2/2014.	20/02/2015

Date Type	Case No Country	Mandate(s)	Summary of the allegation transmitted	Reply
18/12/2014 JAL	KEN 7/2014 **Kenya**	**Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Terrorism;**	Alleged non-compliance with international human rights law and standards of a draft Security Laws (Amendment) Bill 2014, amending existing Kenyan anti-terrorism legislation. According to the information received, on 10 December 2014, the Kenyan Parliament passed, at the first reading, the Security Laws (Amendment) Bill 2014 (the draft Bill), a counter-terrorism bill amending several laws, including the Public Order Act, the Extradition (continuous and foreign countries) Act, the Penal Code and the Prevention of Terrorism Act. The draft Bill contains a number of provisions which, if adopted without further amendments, may unduly curtail the rights to freedom of association and of peaceful assembly and to freedom of expression in Kenya.	
19/12/2014 JAL	AUS 6/2014 **Australia**	**Health; Violence against women;**	Allegations concerning the application of the New South Wales' Victims' Rights and Support Act 2013, which appears to have a discriminatory impact on victims of gender-based violence. According to the information received, in July 2013, the New South Wales Government passed the Victims' Rights and Support Bill, which was introduced on 7 May 2013, abolishing the existing scheme for Compensation and replacing it with a new 'Support Scheme'. Concern is expressed in relation to the application of the Act which contravenes the right to equality and non-discrimination, and the right to the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health of women who have been subjected to violence. Further concern is expressed that the new law hinders the rights of women to have access to justice and effective remedies, including compensation, for the harms that they have suffered.	17/02/2015

Date *Type*	*Case No* *Country*	*Mandate(s)*	*Summary of the allegation transmitted*	*Reply*
19/12/2014 JUA	BHR 15/2014 **Bahrain**	**Arbitrary detention; Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders;**	Allegations of the sentencing of three human rights defenders linked to their peaceful activities advocating for human rights. According to the information received, on 1 December 2014, Ms. Maryam Al-Khawaja, Director of the Gulf Centre for Human Rights, was sentenced in absentia to one year imprisonment on charges of assaulting security officers. Her sister, Ms. Zainab Al-Khawaja, also a human rights activist, was sentenced on 4 December 2014 to three years in prison and, five days later, to an additional 16 months on charges of "destruction of government property" for having torn up a photograph of the King of Bahrain. Ms. Ghada Jamhseer, Head of Women's Petition Committee, a human rights defenders network, was arrested on 15 September 2014 on defamation charges reportedly in connection with messages that she posted on social media criticizing alleged corruption in the management of the King Hamad Hospital in Bahrain. She was kept in detention until 27 November 2014, when she was briefly released before being arrested again on assault charges. Ms. Zainab Al-Khawaja and Ms. Maryam Al-Khawaja were the subject of two previous communications sent on 30 July 2013, see A/HRC/25/74, case no. BHR 4/2013; and on 3 September 2014, see A/HRC/28/85, case no. BHR 12/2014.	
19/12/2014 JUA	PAK 16/2014 **Pakistan**	**Summary executions; Terrorism; Torture;**	Allegations concerning violations of the right to life in relation to removal of the unofficial moratorium on the death penalty in Pakistan. According to the information received, in response to the 16 December 2014 attack carried out by the Pakistan Taliban in Peshawar, which led to the death of 148 people, the Government announced the removal of the de facto moratorium on the death penalty for non-military personnel. This moratorium had been in place since 2008. As a result, hundreds of people charged under anti-terrorism laws are at risk of being executed. Grave concern is expressed at the decision of the Government to lift the de facto moratorium on the death penalty in Pakistan, which, if confirmed, would depart from the worldwide trend on abolition of the death penalty.	02/01/2015

Date *Type*	*Case No* *Country*	*Mandate(s)*	*Summary of the allegation transmitted*	*Reply*
19/12/2014 JUA	TUR 4/2014 **Turkey**	**Arbitrary detention; Disappearances; Terrorism; Torture;**	Alleged arbitrary arrest and detention, disappearance and risk of refoulement of a Libyan national from Turkey to Libya. According to the information received, on 13 November 2014, Mr. X, a Libyan national, was arrested in Yalova, Turkey, by Turkish authorities and transferred to a detention centre for irregular migrants in Kocaeli province, Turkey. Since his arrest, the fate and whereabouts of Mr. X remain unknown. It is alleged that Mr. X is at imminent risk of being extradited from Turkey to Libya where he would be at risk of torture.	07/04/2015
22/12/2014 JUA	FRA 4/2014 **France**	**Disability; Health;**	Allégations concernant le refus du droit à l'éducation et menaces d'institutionnalisation forcée d'un enfant autiste. Selon les informations reçues, X, 15 ans, a été expulsé à maintes reprises de l'école depuis 2006, lorsqu'il avait sept ans, et cela jusqu'à présent, sur la base de son handicap. Après plusieurs tentatives infructueuses de la mère de l'enfant de le garder inscrit dans le système d'éducation général, durant cette période elle a cherché à obtenir sans succès des recours sur les plans administratifs et judiciaires. X a été menacé par diverses autorités, y compris le Procureur de la République, d'être interné dans une « Institution Médico-Educative » qui accueille des enfants autistes. En 2013, le Conseil de l'Europe a critiqué ces institutions à cause de leur manque d'un objectif éducatif.	27/03/2015

Date Type	*Case No Country*	*Mandate(s)*	*Summary of the allegation transmitted*	*Reply*
22/12/2014 JAL	GTM 8/2014 **Guatemala**	**Disappearances; Human rights defenders; Independence of judges and lawyers; Indigenous peoples; Torture; Truth, justice, reparation & guarantees on non-rec; Violence against women;**	Alegaciones sobre la posible aplicación de una amnistía por los delitos de genocidio y crímenes de lesa humanidad, retrasos en el proceso judicial y alegaciones relativas a la falta de garantías de imparcialidad e independencia en la selección de magistrados de la Corte Suprema y salas de apelaciones. Según las informaciones recibidas, los retrasos debidos a la anulación de una fase del debate del juicio por genocidio y crímenes de lesa humanidad contra el ex Jefe de Estado Sr. Efraín Ríos Montt; la posible re-victimización de los testigos y víctimas si tuvieran que volver a dar testimonio; la posible aplicación de una amnistía a delitos que constituirían violaciones graves de los derechos humanos, crímenes de lesa humanidad y genocidio; así como la falta de garantías para la imparcialidad e independencia de la justicia señaladas en el proceso de selección de magistrados de la Corte Suprema y salas de apelaciones, vulnerarían el derecho a la verdad y el acceso a la justicia para las víctimas y familiares de violaciones graves de los derechos humanos cometidas en Guatemala durante el conflicto armado interno. Esta comunicación se refiere a comunicaciones anteriores enviadas el 18 de agosto de 2014, ver A/HRC/28/85, caso no. GTM 5/2014; el 2 de mayo 2014, ver A/HRC/27/72, caso no. GTM 4/2014; el 30 de octubre 2013, ver A/HRC/25/74, caso no. GTM 9/2013; el 17 de mayo 2013, ver A/HRC/24/21, caso, no. GTM 5/2013; y el 15 de marzo 2013, ver A/HRC/24/21, caso no. GTM 2/2013.	26/12/2014 15/01/2015

Date *Type*	*Case No* *Country*	*Mandate(s)*	*Summary of the allegation transmitted*	*Reply*
22/12/2014 JUA	RUS 10/2014 **Russian Federation**	**Adequate housing; Disappearances; Freedom of expression; Human rights defenders; Independence of judges and lawyers; Terrorism; Torture;**	Allegations of an arson attack on the premises of a human rights organization, and intimidation and harassment of human rights lawyers. According to the information received, on 13 December 2014, in Grozny, the office of the Joint Mobile Group (JMG) - a human rights organization that investigates grave human rights abuses, including abductions, enforced disappearances and torture, in the Chechen Republic - was largely destroyed by a fire in what appears to have been an arson attack. On 14 December 2014, human rights lawyers and JMG staff members Mr. Sergei Babinets and Mr. Dmitry Dimitriev arrived at the JMG office and called the police who, upon arrival, failed to inspect the incident and arrested the two men without a warrant. These events appear to have been triggered by a public request from Mr. Igor Kalyapin, the president of JMG, to probe the legality of declarations of the Head of the Chechen Republic, after which Mr. Kalyapin was publicly accused of supporting terrorism. Mr. Kalyapin was the subject of two previous communications sent on 29 February 2012, see A/HRC/20/30 case RUS 1/2012, and 31 March 2014, see A/HRC/27/72 case RUS 4/2014.	13/02/2015
22/12/2014 JUA	ARE 7/2014 **United Arab Emirates**	**Arbitrary detention; Independence of judges and lawyers; Torture;**	Alleged arbitrary detention, incommunicado detention and enforced disappearance of a Turkish national. According to the information received, on 2 October 2014, Mr. Amer Alshava was arrested by the State Security Agency of the United Arab Emirates (UAE) upon his arrival at Dubai International Airport. On 3 October 2014, following inquiries at the airport and at the Al Barsha police station, Mr. Alshava's family was informed that he had been detained at the airport by the UAE's State Security Agency. On 14 October 2014, Mr. Alshava telephoned his spouse, reportedly under surveillance, and said that he was being treated well and that he would be kept a few more days for formalities. Mr. Alshava has been incommunicado since that date and his fate or whereabouts remain unknown. Grave concern is expressed about Mr. Alshava's physical and psychological integrity as he may be at high risk of torture or other ill-treatment.	20/01/2015

Date *Type*	*Case No* *Country*	*Mandate(s)*	*Summary of the allegation transmitted*	*Reply*
22/12/2014 JUA	VEN 8/2014 **Venezuela**	**Health; Independence of judges and lawyers; Torture;**	Alegaciones de detención arbitraria, violación de debido proceso y grave deterioro del estado de salud de un individuo debido a las condiciones de detención, en particular el grado de aislamiento y el trato al que estaría siendo sometido. Según la información recibida, desde el 19 de marzo de 2014, el Sr. Scarano se encuentra recluido en una prisión militar donde habría sido sometido a un régimen de aislamiento injustificado y a un trato inhumano, cruel y degradante que estaría afectando seriamente a su derecho al disfrute del más alto nivel de salud física y mental. Se alega que el proceso judicial al que fue sometido no habría sido conforme a las normas básicas del debido proceso.	
23/12/2014 JUA	EGY 14/2014 **Egypt**	**Arbitrary detention; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Independence of judges and lawyers; Summary executions; Terrorism; Torture;**	Allegations of violation of the rights to life and security of person, freedom of expression, and freedom of association of 188 persons, as well as allegations of torture of two of them. According to the information received, on 2 December 2014, an Egyptian court recommended death sentences for 188 people on charges related to an attack on the Kerdassa police station in the Giza Governorate. These sentences were reportedly recommended following proceedings that did not meet minimum guarantees of fair trial and due process. The case files have been transferred to the Grand Mufti of the Republic for a non-binding opinion. The sentencing is scheduled to take place on 24 January 2015. Concerns are expressed about the repeated imposition of the death penalty following mass trials that contradict international standards relating to fair trial and due process, including the absence of thorough investigations, in violation of Egyptian and international law.	27/01/2015 03/02/2015

Date *Type*	*Case No* *Country*	*Mandate(s)*	*Summary of the allegation transmitted*	*Reply*
23/12/2014 JUA	GMB 1/2014 **Gambia**	**Arbitrary detention; Freedom of expression; Human rights defenders; Independence of judges and lawyers;**	Allegations of arbitrary arrest and detention of three individuals as a direct result of their peaceful and legitimate activities advocating for human rights in the Gambia. On 5 November 2014, Mr. Sait Matty Jaw, a Gambian national, Mr. Seth Yaw Kandeh, a Ghanaian national, and Mr. Olufemi Ernle Titus, a Nigerian national, were allegedly arbitrarily arrested and detained at the Gambian National Intelligence Agency Headquarters as a result of their involvement with a Gallup poll designed to collect data on political governance and alleged corruption in the Gambia. On 10 December 2014, the three men appeared before the Banjul Magistrates' Court. They were officially charged with conspiracy to commit misdemeanour, failure to register a business, and two counts of disobedience of statutory duty in relation to preliminary work being done for the Gallup poll. All defendants pleaded not guilty as charged. The three men were remanded to Mile II Prison pending trial, scheduled for 23 December 2014.	
23/12/2014 JAL	MYS 8/2014 **Malaysia**	**Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Independence of judges and lawyers;**	Allegations related to the Sedition Act of 1948 and restrictions to the right to freedom of opinion and expression. According to the information received, on the basis of the Sedition Act of 1948 (the Act), law enforcement institutions enjoy unfettered discretion to arrest and charge individuals who are merely exercising their right to freedom of opinion and expression, as set forth in article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Reportedly, the Prime Minister of Malaysia made a statement on 27 November 2014 expressing the Government's intention not only to retain, but also to strengthen, the Act. It is also reported that since Special Rapporteurs' last communicated with the Government on the issue, there have been new cases of persons detained and charged under the Act for acts related to the legitimate exercise of their rights to freedom of opinion and expression. This communication is sent in follow-up to the response received from the Government of Malaysia to the press release issued on 8 October 2014, following the communication sent on 1 October 2014, see A/HRC/28/85, case no. MYS 6/2014.	

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23/12/2014 JAL	PAK 15/2014 **Pakistan**	**Independence of judges and lawyers; Torture;**	Alleged arbitrary detention, torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment of four persons by police officers of the Faisalabad District, in Pakistan. According to the information received, in the period between May 2006 and December 2011, Messrs. W, X, Y, and Z were arbitrarily detained and subjected to torture and other cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment by police officers of the Faisalabad District. These violations allegedly form part of a systematic and ongoing pattern of brutality and torture by the Faisalabad police. While information from the Faisalabad District Standing Medical Board, established by the Government to conduct medical examinations in response to allegations of torture, support these allegations, these abuses continue to be marked by a high degree of impunity.	
26/12/2014 JAL	MMR 8/2014 **Myanmar**	**Myanmar; Summary executions;**	Allegations concerning the summary executions of 23 Kachin Independence Army (KIA) unarmed cadets by artillery shelling in Kachin State, Myanmar. According to the information received, on 19 November 2014, the Myanmar Army attacked the KIA military academy in Lanza, Kachin State. The attack allegedly killed 23 cadets and injured at least 16 others. Grave concerns are expressed about the use of unnecessary or indiscriminate force during the shell attack on the KIA military academy in Laiza. Further concern is expressed about allegations that these cadets may have been killed or injured while they did not represent any threat to the Myanmar Army.	
29/12/2014 JUA	NGA 6/2014 **Nigeria**	**Arbitrary detention; Summary executions;**	Allegations concerning violations of the right to life in relation to the imposition of mass death sentences following unfair trials. According to the information received, on 17 December 2014, the Nigerian Army's 7 Division General Court Martial sentenced 54 soldiers belonging to the 111 Special Forces to death for conspiracy. The convicted soldiers refused to take part in anti-terrorist operations to recapture Delwa, Bulabulin and Damboa in Borno State from Boko Haram terrorists for a variety of reasons, including failure of the army to provide them with the necessary equipment and support. The trial proceedings of these 54 soldiers were reportedly conducted in secret and there is a lack of clarity about the charges under which each of the soldiers was sentenced to death.	

Date *Type*	*Case No* *Country*	*Mandate(s)*	*Summary of the allegation transmitted*	*Reply*
30/12/2014 UA	IND 10/2014 **India**	**Toxic waste;**	Alleged transboundary movement of an end-of-life ship, containing hazardous substances and wastes, en route to India for dismantling. According to the information received, the end-of-life ship, Clipper Concord (IMO No. 9232319), previously owned by a company registered in Denmark, currently operating under the flag of the Bahamas, is bound for Alang beach, Bhavnagar, Gujarat, India, for dismantling. It is alleged that this end-of-life ship has not been decontaminated in the country of export. Further, the end-of-life ship is reported to contain hazardous substances and wastes, such as asbestos, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), oil fuels and heavy metals, which are expected to remain in India. Grave concern is expressed that the dismantling of the ship may cause serious human rights violations of affected individuals, including the rights to health and safe and healthy working conditions. A similar communication has been sent to the Governments of Denmark on 13 January 2015, see below, case no. DNK 1/2015.	13/01/2015
31/12/2014 JUA	SAU 15/2014 **Saudi Arabia**	**Arbitrary detention; Discrimination against women; Freedom of expression; Human rights defenders;**	Alleged arrest and detention of two Saudi female human rights activists, in apparent defiance of a ban on women driving in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. According to the information received, Ms. Loujain al-Hathloul and Ms. Maysaa al-Amoudi were arrested and detained for driving their cars into Saudi Arabia on 30 November 2014 and 1 December 2014 respectively. It is alleged that both women were ordered by the authorities to drive their cars onto Saudi territory in the understanding that they would have to make a U-turn and return to the United Arab Emirates. However, as soon as they crossed the border, they found the authorities waiting to arrest them. The women are reportedly being detained in Saudi Arabia and on 25 December 2014, they were referred to a Saudi court established to try terrorism cases, reportedly for comments they made on social media. It is alleged that both women were arrested as part of attempts by the authorities to hamper the legitimate work of human rights defenders and suppress their right to freedom of opinion and expression. Concerns are raised regarding the persistence of policies which discriminate against Saudi women and restrict their equal enjoyment of their rights.	

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05/01/2015 JUA	VEN 9/2014 **Venezuela**	**Arbitrary detention; Health; Human rights defenders; Independence of judges and lawyers; Torture;**	Presunta detención arbitraria y denegación de asistencia médica al Sr. Marcelo Crovato, quien se encuentra detenido en la prisión Yare III ubicada en el Estado Miranda. Según las informaciones recibidas, el Sr. Crovato fue detenido el 22 de abril de 2014 mientras prestaba asistencia a un grupo de manifestantes por encargo de una organización no gubernamental de derechos humanos, el Foro Penal Venezolano. El Sr. Crovato sufre de cáncer de piel y lesiones graves en la columna vertebral, que de no ser tratadas oportunamente, pueden dejarle paralítico. Padece también de un cuadro agudo de depresión. El 19 de diciembre de 2014 intentó quitarse la vida en la prisión. Se considera que su detención es producto de su trabajo en favor de la libertad de reunión pacífica. Las autoridades no han dado respuesta a un recurso de amparo constitucional en favor del Sr. Crovato. Se expresa temor por su vida y su integridad física y psíquica, así como por su detención presuntamente arbitraria y por las dilaciones indebidas en su proceso judicial.	05/03/2015
06/01/2015 JAL	SAU 16/2014 **Saudi Arabia**	**Freedom of expression; Human rights defenders;**	Allegations of a travel ban imposed on a woman human rights defender in reprisal for her cooperation with the United Nations, its mechanisms and representatives in the field of human rights. According to the information received, Ms. Samar Badawi, a human rights defender advocating for the release of her spouse, human rights lawyer Mr. Waleed Abu al-Khair, received threats after having publicly raised the subject of her spouse's and other political prisoners' detention in Saudi Arabia in a statement she delivered to the Human Rights Council at its 27th session on 16 September 2014. On 3 December 2014, Ms. Badawi was allegedly prevented by security officials in King Abdulaziz International Airport in Jeddah from flying abroad due to a travel ban issued against her for an indefinite period of time. Grave concern is expressed at the allegations that the travel ban against Ms. Badawi was imposed in reprisal for her cooperation with the Human Rights Council. Ms. Badawi's spouse, Mr. Al-Khair was the subject of four communications sent by special procedures on 3 May 2012, see A/HRC/21/49, case no. SAU 7/2012; on 12 July 2012, see A/HRC/22/67, case no. SAU 9/2012; on 24 April 2014, see A/HRC/27/72, case no. SAU 5/2014; and on 8 December 2014, see above, case no. SAU 14/2014.	

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06/01/2015 JUA	USA 21/2014 **United States of America**	**Adequate housing; Water and Sanitation;**	Allegations of continued disconnections of water services and of large numbers of related foreclosures and evictions in Detroit in violation of human rights standards. According to the information received, the Detroit Water and Sewerage Department continues to disconnect water services from households during winter months without evaluating the account to determine the vulnerability of the residents to a shut off. In some cases, the water system is related directly to the heating system, which is a concern particularly with households with children and seniors, persons with disabilities and persons suffering from chronic illness. According to information received, in addition, approximately 27,000 persons are reportedly at risk of foreclosure and eviction as of December 2014, and 37% of the foreclosure tax lien proceedings are due to unpaid water bills. Of grave concern is the increasing numbers of evictions and homeless in Detroit that will likely occur this winter, with no evidence of provision of adequate homeless shelters to those affected. The foreclosures and evictions will mostly affect those living in poverty in Detroit – a city with high poverty rates at 40% - and will likely disproportionately affect African Americans who comprise most of the poor population in the city.	31/03/2015
07/01/2015 JAL	ESP 6/2014 **Spain**	**Disappearances; Truth, justice, reparation & guarantees on non-rec;**	Alegaciones relativas al presunto inminente cierre del laboratorio de la Asociación para la Recuperación de la Memoria Histórica (ARMH) en el Campus Ponferrada de la Universidad de León. Según las informaciones recibidas, el laboratorio de la ARMH, cedido por la Universidad de León, donde se llevan a cabo exhumaciones de restos de víctimas encontradas en fosas de la Guerra Civil y la represión franquista, cesaría sus actividades en debido a la falta de financiación.	

Date Type	Case No Country	Mandate(s)	Summary of the allegation transmitted	Reply
08/01/2015 JAL	CMR 2/2014 **Cameroun**	**Arbitrary detention; Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Independence of judges and lawyers; Summary executions; Terrorism; Torture;**	Allégations concernant les risques de violations du droit à la liberté et à la sécurité de sa personne, du droit à la liberté d'expression, à la liberté de réunion pacifique et du droit à un procès équitable. Selon les informations reçues, la loi No. 962/PJL/AN « portant répression des actes de terrorisme » a été adoptée par l'Assemblée nationale de la République du Cameroun le 4 décembre 2014 et par le Sénat le 7 décembre 2014 et attend d'être promulguée par le Président de la République de façon imminente. De graves préoccupations sont exprimées concernant la compatibilité de certaines provisions avec les normes internationales des droits de l'homme, particulièrement le droit à la vie, le droit à la liberté et à la sécurité de sa personne, le droit à la liberté d'expression, le droit à la liberté de réunion pacifique, ainsi que le droit à un procès équitable.	
08/01/2015 JUA	EGY 1/2015 **Egypt**	**Arbitrary detention; Health; Independence of judges and lawyers; Torture;**	Alleged arbitrary arrest, detention, torture and public stigmatization of 26 men who were tried on charges related to their alleged sexual orientation. According to the information received, on 7 December 2014, the police conducted a raid in a public bath in Cairo and arrested at least 26 individuals on the basis of their alleged sexual orientation. It is reported that the police provided information to a journalist and a camera crew, and facilitated the filming and photographing of the arrest. Later on, the journalist posted photos, images and statements that could lead to the violation of the right to privacy and fair trial, including the presumption of innocence of those arrested, and to non-evidence based representation of the reality and epidemiology of the HIV/AIDS pandemic. There are concerns that the men arrested were subject to forensic anal examinations to "prove" the charges against them, which could amount to torture or ill-treatment.	20/02/2015

Date *Type*	*Case No* *Country*	*Mandate(s)*	*Summary of the allegation transmitted*	*Reply*
08/01/2015 JAL	PHL 1/2015 **Philippines**	**Human rights defenders; Independence of judges and lawyers;**	Allegations concerning the disbarment procedure pending against a human rights lawyer in the Philippines. According to the information received, on 22 October 2014, Mr. Harry Roque, legal representative of the family of a transgender woman who was allegedly killed by a U.S. marine, and his clients visited the Mutual Defence Board-Security Engagement Board inside Camp Anguinaldo, the military headquarters of the Armed Forces of the Philippines. At the compound Mr. Roque's clients climbed over the fence into a restricted area where they thought the U.S. marine was being held, shoving the military police who were trying to prevent their entry. On 4 November 2014, the Armed Forces of the Philippines filed a complaint calling for the disbarment of Mr. Roque, accusing him of having encouraged his clients to enter the restricted area of the military compound. Mr. Roque denies this claim. Serious concern is expressed about the disbarment procedure currently pending against Mr. Roque which appears to result from his legitimate exercise of his professional functions as a lawyer.	15/04/2015
09/01/2015 JAL	DOM 1/2014 **Dominican Republic**	**African descent; Migrants; Minority issues; Racism;**	Decisión del Tribunal Constitucional de la República Dominicana que declara inconstitucional el instrumento de acceso a la jurisdicción de la Corte Interamericana de Derechos Humanos y rechaza una sentencia de la Corte Interamericana que fue objeto de una comunicación enviada el 11 de noviembre de 2013. Según la información recibida, el 4 noviembre de 2014, el Tribunal Constitucional de la República Dominicana decidió que el instrumento de reconocimiento de la competencia de la Corte Interamericana de Derechos Humanos era inconstitucional. El 22 octubre de 2014, la Corte Interamericana había declarado que la decisión del Tribunal Constitucional del 23 de septiembre de 2013, que priva a la mayoría de la población de ascendencia haitiana de su derecho a la nacionalidad dominicana, era discriminatoria y ordenó al Estado a adoptar medidas de reparación adecuadas.	

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13/01/2015 UA	DNK 1/2015 **Denmark**	**Toxic waste;**	Alleged transboundary movement of an end-of-life ship, containing hazardous substances and wastes from Denmark to India for dismantling. According to the information received, the end-of-life ship Clipper Concord (IMO No. 9232319), owned by a company registered in Denmark, operating under the flag of the Bahamas, arrived in Indian waters on 22 December 2014 and has been beached in Alang beach, Bhavnagar, Gujarat, India, for dismantling on 4 January 2015. It is alleged that this end-of-life ship has not been decontaminated in the country of export, Denmark. Further, the end-of-life ship is reported to contain hazardous substances and wastes, such as asbestos, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), oil fuels and heavy metals, which are expected to remain in India. Grave concern is expressed that the dismantling of the ship may result in serious human rights violations of affected individuals, including the rights to health and to safe and healthy working conditions. A similar communication has been sent to the Government of India on 30 December 2014, see above, case no. IND 10/2014.	04/03/2015
13/01/2015 JAL	HND 11/2014 **Honduras**	**Independence of judges and lawyers; Summary executions; Violence against women;**	Alegaciones de amenazas y represalias en contra de operadores de justicia por los asesinatos de dos fiscales y de una defensora pública. Según la información recibida, el 10 de octubre de 2014, fueron asesinadas en la ciudad de San Pedro Sula, la Sra. X y la Sra. Y, fiscales que fueron interceptadas por dos camionetas de las cuales se bajaron desconocidos y les dispararon. El 23 de octubre de 2014, la Sra. Z, defensora pública, fue asesinada en la ciudad de Catacamas. Se expresa seria preocupación en relación con la situación de inseguridad de las y los operadores de justicia en Honduras y las amenazas y ataques de los que con frecuencia son víctimas. Además se expresa seria preocupación en relación con las amenazas de las que han sido objeto los familiares de las víctimas.	27/03/2015

Date *Type*	*Case No* *Country*	*Mandate(s)*	*Summary of the allegation transmitted*	*Reply*
14/01/2015 JUA	LKA 1/2015 **Sri Lanka**	**Disappearances; Human rights defenders;**	Alleged threats, intimidation and harassment of two human rights defenders in retaliation for their work on enforced disappearances, truth and justice. According to the information received, Mr. Brito Fernando and Mr. Prasanga Fernando, both working for The Families of the Disappeared, a Sri Lankan non-governmental organization, have been the victims of harassment and intimidation since October 2014. During that month, on the day of the annual memorial celebration for the disappeared, posters defaming Mr. Brito Fernando were made public and stones thrown at his house. In the evening of 4 January 2015, Mr. Brito Fernando and Mr. Prasanga Fernando each allegedly found a bag containing the head of a dog hanging on their gates when they arrived to their homes. On 7 January 2015, both men reportedly received death threats over the telephone from unidentified callers believed to be connected to Sri Lankan security authorities. Serious concern is expressed about the threats to the life, personal security, psychological and physical integrity of Messrs. Brito Fernando and Prasanga Fernando.	
15/01/2015 JAL	LBN 1/2015 **Liban**	**Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Torture;**	Allégations du refus d'enregistrement d'un centre de réhabilitation pour victimes de tortures. Selon les informations reçues, le 19 janvier 2013, les représentants de l'organisation Centre libanais des droits de l'homme ont notifié les autorités de leur intention de créer une nouvelle association, le « Centre Nassim pour la réhabilitation des victimes de la torture ». Un an et dix mois après cette demande, les représentants de l'organisation ont reçu une notification des autorités signifiant que la Sécurité Générale n'autorisait pas la délivrance du numéro de notification. Des préoccupations sont exprimées quant à la légalité de la décision de refus de délivrer le numéro de notification aux représentants de l'association. Des préoccupations sont également exprimées quant aux allégations selon lesquelles cette décision a été prise après que les représentants de l'association aient exprimé des allégations de tortures et autres violations des droits de l'homme.	

Date Type	Case No Country	Mandate(s)	Summary of the allegation transmitted	Reply
15/01/2015 UA	OTH 1/2015 **Other**	**Toxic waste;**	Alleged transboundary movement of an end-of-life ship, containing hazardous substances and wastes from Denmark to India for dismantling. According to the information received, the end-of-life ship, Clipper Concord (IMO No. 9232319), owned by Clipper Group, a company registered in Denmark, operating under the flag of the Bahamas, arrived in Indian waters on 22 December 2014 and has been beached for dismantling in Alang beach, Bhavnagar, Gujarat, India, on 4 January 2015. It is alleged that this end-of-life ship has not been decontaminated in the country of export, Denmark. Further, the end-of-life ship is reported to contain hazardous substances and wastes, such as asbestos, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), oil fuels and heavy metals, which are expected to remain in India. Grave concern is expressed that the dismantling of the ship may result in serious violations of human rights for affected individuals, including the rights to life, to health and to safe and healthy working conditions. Similar communications have been sent to the Governments of India and Denmark on 30 December 2014 and 13 January 2015 respectively, see above, case nos. IND 10/2014 and DNK 1/2015.	11/03/2015
15/01/2015 JAL	USA 1/2015 **United States of America**	**Health; Torture;**	Allegations concerning acts of torture and the role of health professionals in the United States Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) interrogation program, and the subsequent lack of investigations into these allegations. According to the information received, health professionals from the CIA Office of Medical Services designed, directed and profited financially from the CIA interrogation program; intentionally inflicted harm on detainees; enabled United States Department of Justice lawyers to treat the interrogation practices as safe, legal and effective; engaged in potential human subjects research to provide legal cover for torture; monitored detainee torture and calibrated levels of pain; evaluated and treated detainees for purposes of torture; conditioned medical care on cooperation with interrogators; and failed to document physical and/or psychological evidence of torture.	

Date Type	Case No Country	Mandate(s)	Summary of the allegation transmitted	Reply
16/01/2015 JUA	BHR 1/2015 **Bahrain**	**Arbitrary detention; Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Freedom of religion; Human rights defenders; Independence of judges and lawyers;**	Alleged arbitrary arrest, detention and prosecution of the Secretary-General of the main opposition political party in Bahrain. According to the information received, Sheikh Ali al-Salman, a key religious figure in Bahrain, was re-elected as Secretary-General of "Al-Wefaq National Islamic Society" on 26 December 2014. The following day, he received a summons requesting to present himself to the Criminal Investigation Directorate of the Ministry of Interior of Bahrain on 28 December 2014. Upon presenting himself, Sheikh Al-Salman was arrested and detained by security forces of the Ministry of Interior on the instructions of the Public Prosecution. He was held at the Criminal Investigation Directorate for the first night of his detention and subsequently transferred to the East Riffa Police Station, where he reportedly remains detained. On 5 January 2015, he was formally charged with, amongst others, inciting a change of regime by non-peaceful means and insulting the Ministry of Interior. Sheikh Al-Salman's arrest was subsequently extended for an additional period of 15 days. The first of the grievances for release of Sheikh Al-Salman pending trial submitted to the Chief General Attorney within the Public Prosecution was rejected without any reasons being given; the second is pending decision.	12/02/2015
16/01/2015 JUA	IDN 1/2015 **Indonesia**	**Independence of judges and lawyers; Summary executions; Torture;**	Alleged imminent execution of nine prisoners on death row in Indonesia. According to the information received, the Attorney General has recently announced that the Government is scheduled to execute nine individuals currently on death row. The Government has released the names of those who are thought to be listed for execution, namely Mr. Denis Namaona, Mr. Marco Archer Cardoso Moreira, Ms. Rani Andriani, Mr. Daniel Enemuo Namaona Denis, Ms. Tran Thi Bich Hanh, Mr. Ang Kim Soei, Mr. Gunawan Santoso, Mr. Tan Joni, Mr. Agus Hadi and Mr. Pujo Lestari. Seven of these individuals have been convicted of drug-related crimes and two others for murder. It is reported that some of the prisoners scheduled for execution have not exhausted all of their appeal rights and that in at least two cases, the death penalty has been upheld following judicial procedures that may not have fulfilled the most stringent guarantees of fair trial and due process.	

Date Type	Case No. Country	Mandate(s)	Summary of the allegation transmitted	Reply
16/01/2015 JUA	IRN 1/2015 **Iran (Islamic Republic of)**	**Arbitrary detention; Freedom of expression; Human rights defenders; Independence of judges and lawyers; Iran; Torture;**	Alleged arbitrary arrest and detention of an Iranian woman for a drawing she created protesting the banning of vasectomies and family planning. According to the information received, on 10 January 2015, Ms. Atena Farghdani, a graphic arts student, was summoned to Branch 15 of the Revolutionary Court, where she was arrested and subsequently beaten in front of her parents. Upon Ms. Farghdani's protest, she was taken to a court room, where she was insulted and beaten again, this time allegedly in front of a judge. She was then taken to Varamin prison, where she is currently being held. She has been accused of propaganda against the system; acts against national security; and insulting Members of Parliament. These accusations reportedly stem from a drawing she created, protesting the banning of vasectomies and family planning. Concern is expressed at the arrest and detention of Ms. Farghdani, and the physical abuse which occurred inside a courtroom in the presence of authorities.	
16/01/2015 JUA	MRT 1/2015 **Mauritanie**	**Arbitrary detention; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders;**	Allégations relatives à l'arrestation, la détention arbitraire et l'emprisonnement des membres de l'ONG Initiative pour la Résurgence du Mouvement Abolitionniste en Mauritanie (IRA). Selon les informations reçues, le 11 novembre 2014, la police mauritanienne aurait arrêté M. Biram Dah Abeid ainsi que l'ensemble des organisateurs de la caravane organisée par l'IRA à travers le pays pour tenir des conférences afin de dénoncer « l'esclavage foncier »: M. Brahim Bilal Ramdhane, M. Khattri Rahel, M. Dah Boushab, M. Abidine Matalla, M. Samba Diagana, M. Hassane Mahmoud, M. Mohamedine Vall et M. Djiby Sow. Le 15 janvier 2015, M. Abeid, M. Ramdhane et M. Sow auraient été condamnés à deux ans d'emprisonnement. Les autres personnes auraient été libérées. De graves préoccupations sont exprimées quant à l'arrestation, la détention et l'emprisonnement des membres de l'ONG IRA et sur les accusations que ces mesures seraient liées à leur travail pacifique œuvrant pour les droits de l'homme en Mauritanie.	

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16/01/2015 JUA	TUR 1/2015 **Turkey**	**Arbitrary detention; Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Independence of judges and lawyers;**	Alleged arbitrary arrest and detention of high ranking media personnel, directors and producers of popular television programs and police officers. According to the information received, on 14 December 2014, 31 individuals with ties to the Gülen opposition movement, including Mr. Ekrem Dumanli and Mr. Hidayet Karaca, were arrested and detained across Turkey. Mr. Dumanli, the Editor-in-Chief of the newspaper Zaman, was held for 72 hours in solitary confinement before being questioned for seven hours on 17 December 2014. He has since been released. Mr. Karaca, the Chief Executive of Samanyolu television, was allegedly held in solitary confinement for 72 hours before also being questioned for seven hours. He has been charged under the anti-terror laws with forming and leading an armed terrorist organisation and remains in detention. Lawyers for Mr. Dumanli and Mr. Karaca have reportedly been prevented from examining the investigation file, contacting their clients and speaking with the prosecutors.	19/02/2015
22/01/2015 JUA	SAU 1/2015 **Saudi Arabia**	**Arbitrary detention; Freedom of expression; Freedom of religion; Human rights defenders; Torture;**	Alleged public flogging of a Saudi Arabian human rights defender, 19 planned repetitions, and attempts on the part of the Government to silence human rights activists in the country. According to the information received, on 9 January 2015, Mr. Raef Badawi was subjected to 50 lashes outside the Al-Jafali mosque in Jeddah. Mr. Badawi is due to receive 950 more lashes in weekly batches of 50. Based on a medical check, conducted before the second round of flogging, doctors concluded that his wounds from the first 50 lashes had not healed and that he would not be able to withstand another round of lashes. The flogging scheduled for 16 January 2015 was temporarily suspended at the last moment. In the light of the anti-terrorist law of April 2014, the arrest, detention and conviction of Mr. Badawi appears to form part of a broader attempt on the part of the Government to silence human rights activists in the country. Mr. Badawi was the subject of three previous communications sent on 12 July 2012, see A/HRC/22/67, case no. SAU 9/2012; on 31 January 2014, see A/HRC/26/21, case no. SAU 2/2014; and on 31 October 2014, see A/HRC/28/85, case no. SAU 13/2014.	26/01/2015

Date *Type*	*Case No* *Country*	*Mandate(s)*	*Summary of the allegation transmitted*	*Reply*
23/01/2015 JUA	BDI 1/2015 **Burundi**	**Disability; Summary executions;**	Allégations d'exécutions arbitraires et de menaces de mort contre des personnes atteintes d'albinisme. Selon les informations reçues, le 12 décembre 2014, le corps de Mr. Minani Cyriaque, 25 ans et personne atteinte d'albinisme, a été retrouvé sur la colline de Rutenderi, région de Gatabo, recouvert de blessures et amputé d'une jambe emportée par les criminels. Les deux autres albinos de sexe masculin que compte la communauté, Viateur-Vianney Baranyizigiye et François Kabura, craignent pour leur sécurité en raison de rumeurs persistantes sur une récompense d'environ 1000 euros pour toute livraison d'organes de personnes atteintes d'albinisme. De graves préoccupations sont exprimées quant aux allégations concernant les circonstances de la mort de Mr. Cyriaque ainsi que sur les menaces qui pèsent sur la vie des deux autres survivants précités.	
23/01/2015 JAL	IND 1/2015 **India**	**Disappearances; Summary executions;**	Allegations of continuing construction work on the site of a newly discovered mass grave and the effects that this may have on an effective criminal and forensic investigation, and the right to truth and justice. According to the information received, on 25 December 2014, eight human skulls and skeletal remains were found in the compound of the former Tombisana High School in Imphal Town, Manipur, during the excavation works for a new complex on the school site. In the past, the school was reportedly used by police forces engaged in counter-insurgency operations against organizations fighting for Manipur's political self-determination. Human rights organizations reported cases of enforced disappearances in Manipur between 1980 and 2011. Although the remains have allegedly been handed over to the Central Bureau of Investigation, the Manipur High Court reportedly failed to issue the requested interim order that would halt the excavation works at the site.	

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23/01/2015 UA	USA 2/2015 **United States of America**	**Summary executions;**	Alleged imposition of the death penalty on an individual with reported psychosocial disabilities. According to the information received, Mr. Warren Hill was sentenced to death in August 1991 for the murder of a prison inmate in August 1990. According to the new information received, on 20 January 2015, the Supreme Court of Georgia in a 5-2 ruling denied Mr. Hill's application for probable cause to appeal the denial of habeas corpus. His execution is scheduled to take place on 27 January 2015. A press release was previously issued on 17 July 2012 urging the authorities to stop Mr. Hill's execution. He was also the subject two previous communications sent on 19 July 2013, A/HRC/25/74, case no. USA 9/2013 and 13 July 2012, see A/HRC/22/67, case no. USA 10/2012.	
26/01/2015 JUA	ECU 1/2015 **Ecuador**	**Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Indigenous peoples;**	Alegaciones sobre el desalojo repentino e injustificado de la Confederación de Nacionalidades Indígenas del Ecuador (CONAIE) de un inmueble en comodato con el Ministerio de Asuntos Económicos y Sociales (MIES). Según información recibida, el 11 de diciembre de 2014, el Gobierno de Ecuador, mediante el MIES, habría notificado a la CONAIE la terminación unilateral del contrato de comodato presuntamente válido por 30 años (1984 – 2021). El motivo habría sido la necesidad urgente de utilizar el edificio para un programa de desintoxicación. La CONAIE habría recibido un plazo de 15 días hábiles (hasta el 6 de enero de 2015) para desalojar los locales que, además, habría remodelado recientemente, agregando dos nuevas plantas. El edificio sería símbolo importante de las demandas indígenas y sociales de tres décadas en el país. El presunto entorno crecientemente restrictivo e intimidatorio para las organizaciones de la sociedad civil en Ecuador, en particular aquellas en pro de los derechos indígenas, ha sido objeto de cinco comunicaciones previas enviadas el: 30 de noviembre de 2011, referencia A/HRC/19/44, caso ECU 3/2011; 16 de septiembre de 2013, referencia A/HRC/25/74, caso ECU 1/2013; 4 de octubre de 2013, referencia A/HRC/25/74, caso ECU 2/2013, 31 de diciembre de 2013, referencia A/HRC/26/21, caso ECU 4/2013 y el 5 de septiembre de 2014, caso ECU 2/2014. Los Procedimientos Especiales lamentan no haber recibido aún ninguna respuesta a estas comunicaciones.	

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27/01/2015 JUA	CHN 1/2015 **China (People's Republic of)**	**Disappearances; Human rights defenders;**	Alleged arbitrary arrest, incommunicado detention and disappearance of several human rights defenders. According to the information received, several human rights defenders, including Mr. Xia Lin, Ms. Su Changlan and Ms. Kou Yanding, were arrested between October and November 2014 either due to their human rights work, or on charges of "illegal business activity" and "inciting subversion". Some of them are allegedly detained at Beijing No.1 Detention Centre, whilst the whereabouts of the other individuals are unknown. Reportedly, none of them has been permitted access to a lawyer.	30/03/2015
27/01/2015 JUA	IRN 2/2015 **Iran (Islamic Republic of)**	**Arbitrary detention; Discrimination against women; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Independence of judges and lawyers; Iran; Violence against women;**	Allegations of arbitrary arrest and detention of a woman human rights defender and member of the Council for Defence of Educational Rights in Iran. According to the information received, on 24 October 2014, Ms. Mehdieh Golrou was arrested after her participation in a peaceful protest on 22 October 2014 to denounce a series of acid attacks against women in Ispahan. She was taken to Evin Prison, where she was held in solitary confinement for 60 days, before being moved to another cell. While Ms. Golrou is yet to be charged, her case has been referred to Branch 15 of the Revolutionary Court of Tehran. Although she is allowed family visits, which are always attended by interrogators, Ms. Golrou has not been allowed to consult with the defence lawyer appointed by her family.	

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27/01/2015 JUA	ISR 11/2014 **Israel**	**Arbitrary detention; Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Independence of judges and lawyers; OPT;**	Alleged arbitrary arrest and risk of imminent arbitrary detention of a human rights defender. According to the information received, on 13 May 2012, Mr. Abdallah Abu Rahma took part in a peaceful protest in front of the Israeli "Ofer" prison, in the occupied West Bank, in solidarity with Palestinian prisoners held by Israel and in commemoration of what Palestinians call 'Nakba Day'. During the protest, Mr. Abu Rahma was arrested after having stood in front of bulldozers in an attempt to prevent Israeli security forces from setting up road blocks. He was released on bail after a few hours. In February 2013, Mr. Abu Rahma was summoned to appear before an Israeli military court. On 21 October 2014, more than two years after the alleged incident, he was convicted for 'disturbing a soldier on duty'. The sentencing of Mr. Abu Rahma is expected to take place on 8 February 2015. Mr. Abu Rahma was the subject of an earlier communication sent on 8 November 2010, see A/HRC/16/44/Add.1, paras. 1331 – 1347.	10/03/2015
28/01/2015 JAL	NLD 1/2015 **Netherlands**	**African descent; Cultural Rights; Minority issues; Racism;**	Letter requesting information on the reported placement of the Dutch tradition of Sinterklaas and Black Pete on the National Inventory of Intangible Cultural Heritage. According to the information received, on 15 January 2015, the Dutch Centre for Folk Culture and Intangible Heritage, a Government-funded organization, placed the Dutch traditional Sinterklaas and Black Pete festival on the National Inventory of Intangible Cultural Heritage. Allegedly, concerned communities, who find the tradition of Black Pete to be offensive, as it perpetuates a negative stereotyped representation of African people and people of African descent, were not informed nor consulted about this process. A previous communication on the same subject was sent on 17 January 2013, see A/HRC/23/51, case no. NLD 1/2013.	30/03/2015

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28/01/2015 JAL	USA 3/2015 **United States of America**	**Health; Torture;**	Alleged interference with the right to health of prisoners within the Texas Department of Criminal Justice (TDCJ) prison facilities, which could amount to torture, cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. According to the information received, temperatures in these facilities routinely rise to the level identified by the United States National Weather Service as "extremely dangerous" (above 108°F) for risk of heat-related illnesses. The heat indices collected indicate that prisoners housed in these facilities are exposed to extreme temperatures, well above this threshold, ranging from 112°F to 150°F, for several hours during the day, resulting in illness and, in some cases, death. It is further reported that the TDCJ does not perform intake screenings to determine the vulnerability of prisoners and does not warn vulnerable prisoners of their susceptibility to heat, and that despite various reports from prisoners and staff concerning the heat conditions in the facilities and associated health risks, the TDCJ has not, to date, taken the necessary measures to address the problem and mitigate the impact.	
29/01/2015 JUA	OMN 1/2015 **Oman**	**Arbitrary detention; Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders;**	Alleged acts of intimidation and reprisal in the form of arbitrary arrest and incommunicado detention of an Omani human rights defender for his human rights activities and cooperation with international organizations, including the United Nations, its mechanisms and representatives in the field of human rights. According to the information received, on 21 January 2015, Mr. Said Ali Said Jadad was arrested at his house in Salalah, Oman. Due to his worsening health condition, Mr. Jadad was transferred to Sultan Qaboos Hospital, Salalah, on 23 January 2015. On 26 January 2015, he was taken to the Police Headquarters in Salalah before being transferred to Muscat in anticipation of a court hearing to be held in the near future. Serious concern is expressed that his arrest and detention constitute acts of reprisals for Mr. Jadad's cooperation with international organizations, including the United Nations in the field of human rights. Mr. Jadad was the subject of two communications sent on 11 November 2014, see A/HRC/28/85, case no. OMN 3/2014, and on 16 December 2014, see above, case no. OMN 5/2014.	

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30/01/2015 JUA	EGY 2/2015 **Egypt**	**Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Summary executions;**	Allegations of excessive use of force by law enforcement officials leading to the death of female political activist in a peaceful protest on 24 January 2015, as well as the deaths of at least 23 other individuals in clashes between protestors and law enforcement officials in other demonstrations on 25 January. According to the information received, on 24 January 2015, Ms. Shaimaa Sabry Ahmed Al Sabbagh, a political activist, was hit in the back by a birdshot after riot police decided to forcibly disperse a peaceful protest in central Cairo commemorating the anniversary of the demonstrations in Tahir Square in 2011. Allegations point to the fact that she was not provided with adequate medical assistance after being hit and died. The day after, additional demonstrations allegedly resulted in clashes between protestors and law enforcement officials, and at least 23 persons were killed in different episodes, including three police officers. Moreover, a large number of individuals were detained in the context of these protests and clashes. Authorities have indicated that investigations have been initiated.	
03/02/2015 JAL	FRA 1/2015 **France**	**Arbitrary detention; Democratic and equitable international order; Freedom of expression; Human rights defenders; Terrorism;**	Allégations concernant la mise en œuvre de la loi n° 2014-1353 du 13 novembre 2014 en matière de terrorisme. Selon les informations reçues, plusieurs poursuites pénales et condamnations auraient eu lieu, notamment pour provocation ou apologie du terrorisme, soulevant des questions concernant la compatibilité d'un certain nombre des dispositions de la loi avec les garanties prévues par l'article 19 du Pacte international relatif aux droits civils et politiques.	09/04/2015

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05/02/2015 JUA	BDI 2/2015 **Burundi**	**Arbitrary detention; Freedom of expression; Human rights defenders;**	Allégations de l'arrestation et de la détention arbitraire du rédacteur en chef de la Radio Publique Africaine (RPA). Selon les informations reçues, M. Bob Rugurika a répondu à la convocation qui lui a été adressée par le Parquet de la République de Bujumbura. Le Parquet aurait retenu différentes charges à l'encontre de M. Rugurika, notamment «complicité d'assassinat», «violation du secret d'instruction» et «manquement à la solidarité publique ». Dans l'éventualité où il serait condamné, il risquerait jusqu'à 20 ans de prison. Après l'interrogatoire, M. Rugurika aurait été transféré à la prison centrale de Mpimba. Le 22 janvier 2015, il aurait été transféré à la prison de Muramvya et aurait été placé en isolement. De graves préoccupations sont exprimées quant à l'intégrité physique et psychologique de M. Bob Rugurika. Des préoccupations sont également exprimées pour le fait que son arrestation et sa détention seraient liées à son travail pacifique en faveur des droits de l'homme au Burundi.	
05/02/2015 JAL	MMR 1/2015 **Myanmar**	**Discrimination against women; Minority issues; Myanmar; Summary executions; Torture; Violence against women;**	Allegations of physical abuse, rape and murder of two female ethnic Kachin schoolteachers by members of the Myanmar army in Northern Shan State. According to the information received, during the night of 19 January 2015, two ethnic Kachin schoolteachers were physically abused, raped and murdered in their rooms in the dormitory inside the Kachin Baptist Convention church compound. The incident occurred in Kaung Kha village between Nan Taung and Mung Baw village tracts, Muse Township in the Northern Shan State. The two female victims, Maran Lu Ra, aged 20, and Tangbau Hkwan Nan Tsin, aged 21, were allegedly found in a state of undress with signs of having been beaten with a blunt instrument. Reports suggest that locals have accused soldiers of the 503rd Light Infantry Battalion of the Myanmar Army (Tatmadaw), who are stationed around 100 metres from where the incident took place, of being involved in the rape and murder of the two young women. Furthermore, it was reported that an initial investigation into the double murder failed to implicate Government soldiers, and that a military representative warned that legal action would be taken against those who accuse soldiers of involvement in this case.	

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05/02/2015 JAL	ESP 1/2015 **Spain**	**Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Migrants;**	Alegaciones relativas a las disposiciones del Proyecto de Ley Orgánica de Protección de la Seguridad Ciudadana (PLOPSC), las cuales contradecirían normas y estándares internacionales en materia de derechos humanos. Según las informaciones recibidas, el 11 de diciembre de 2014, se habría aprobado el PLOPSC en el Pleno del Congreso de los Diputados y sería inminente su aprobación en ley por el Senado. El nuevo texto mantendría e incorporaría en proyecto de ley una serie de supuestos y disposiciones que limitarían de forma desproporcionada e innecesaria el ejercicio de los derechos a las libertades de expresión, opinión y reunión pacífica y presupondrían la posibilidad de realizar expulsiones "en caliente" en Melilla y Ceuta. El anteproyecto de Ley Orgánica de Protección de la Seguridad Ciudadana fue objeto de una comunicación previa, el 30 de diciembre de 2013, ver referencia no. A/HRC/26/21, caso no. ESP 7/2013.	06/02/2015 19/03/2015
06/02/2015 JUA	MWI 1/2015 **Malawi**	**Disability; Summary executions;**	Allegations of violations of the right to life of persons with albinism. According to the information received, between June 2013 and January 2015, at least seven persons with albinism, including five young children, and two adults, Mr. Yohane Kamwendo (20 years old) and Ms. Malita Makolija (years 68 old), were kidnapped and killed in Malawi. The authorities reportedly failed to investigate the cases properly. Persons with albinism in the regions of Blantyre, Zomba, Dedza, Muloza, Machinga and, Matindira are living in fear of further attacks. Concern is expressed about the kidnappings and killings of Mr. Kamwendo and Ms. Makolija as well as the lack of investigation concerning their cases. Concern is also expressed about the security and the right to life of other persons with albinism living in the areas affected by these crimes.	

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09/02/2015 JUA	MWI 2/2015 **Malawi**	**Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders;**	Allegations of threats, intimidation and acts of defamation against two human rights defenders and their organizations. According to the information received, Mr. MacDonald Sembereka, National Coordinator of the Malawi Network of Religious Leaders Living with or Personally Affected by HIV/AIDS (MANERELA+), a network of religious leaders aimed at reducing stigma and discrimination against persons living with HIV/AIDS, and Mr. Gift Trapence, Executive Director of the Centre for the Development of People(CEDEP), a human rights organization working on the rights of groups at risk, received anonymous threatening phone calls as a result of their legitimate human rights activities and their role in the organization of peaceful demonstrations which took place throughout the country on 13 January 2015. The premises of CEDEP and MANERELA+ were broken into in 2014 and in the beginning of 2015 respectively and computers belonging to CEDEP were stolen. Mr. Sembereka, Mr. Trapence, and their respective organizations became the subject of a smear media campaign. Mr. Sembereka was the subject of a previous communication sent on 10 October 2011, see A/HRC/19/44, case no. MWI 4/2011.	
10/02/2015 JUA	MDA 1/2015 **Republic of Moldova**	**Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Freedom of religion;**	Alleged violation of the rights to freedom of religion or belief, freedom of association, and freedom of expression of the members of two spiritual associations. According to the information received, in December 2013 and January 2014, Buiucani Court and Chisinau's Commercial Court received a complaint accusing Falun Dafa and Qigong Falun Gong Moldova, two associations that share the same beliefs and practice of Chinese spiritual discipline, of being extremist organizations, requesting their emblem consisting of one large and four small "sauwastika" symbols be banned and both associations dissolved. On 20 January 2014, Buiucani Court issued a decision banning the organizations' emblem and, on 18 April 2014, Chisinau's Commercial Court ordered the dissolution and liquidation of both organizations. Appeals lodged before the Chisinau Court of Appeal, in April and July 2014, by the two organizations, as well as Moldova's Ministry of Justice, were dismissed and, on 28 January 2015, the Supreme Court ordered the inclusion of the associations' emblem in the State Registry of Extremist Materials. The Supreme Court is set to deliberate on the dissolution of Falun Dafa and Qigong Falun Gong Moldova on 11 February 2015.	30/03/2015

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10/02/2015 AL	GBR 1/2015 **United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland**	**Discrimination against women;**	Follow-up letter in response to information submitted by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland concerning a practice note on Sharia succession rules published by the Law Society. This note was considered to be discriminatory against women, especially Muslim women and/or women from minority communities. In this follow-up communication, the Working Group on discrimination against women in law and in practice welcomed the Law Society's withdrawal of the practice note from its website. It noted however, that although the Law Society is an independent body, the Government has a due diligence obligation under international human rights law to prevent discrimination against women by private organizations. The initial communication was sent on 11 November 2014, see A/HRC/28/85, case no. GBR 4/2014.	
11/02/2015 AL	TJK 1/2015 **Tajikistan**	**Independence of judges and lawyers;**	Alleged threat to the independence of the legal profession. According to the information received, a draft law on Advocacy and the Bar has passed the Lower House of Parliament in Tajikistan. The draft law establishes a Qualification Commission as the body responsible for regulating entry into the legal profession, disbarment, and issuing licenses to practice law. The draft law provides that the Qualification Commission would operate under the purview of the Ministry of Justice, leaving lawyers vulnerable to interference from the Executive Branch of Government. The draft law on Advocacy and the Bar was the subject of a previous communication sent on 27 February 2014, see A/HRC/26/21, case no. TJK 2/2014.	16/04/2015

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11/02/2015 JAL	USA 4/2015 **United States of America**	**Discrimination against women; Health; Violence against women;**	Allegations of retrogression in the enjoyment of the right to health, including reproductive health, and physical integrity by women and girls in Texas, United States of America. According to the information received, further to the implementation of the Texas House Bill 2 (HB2) relating to the regulation of abortion procedures, providers and facilities, of the 41 abortion clinics which were open in Texas in May 2013, only 17 remain open today. Most of these clinics are located in Texas' five largest cities, which implies that access to safe abortion has been most severely curtailed for poor, rural, and immigrant women unable to travel to urban centres. Serious concern is expressed that HB2 and its implementation appears to gravely undermine women and girls' enjoyment of their rights to health, including reproductive health, and physical integrity, in contravention of international human rights law and standards.	
12/02/2015 AL	EGY 3/2015 **Egypt**	**Adequate housing;**	Alleged violation of the right to adequate housing in the context of forced evictions carried out by the Egyptian military. According to the information received, the military began evicting residents of Rafah in late October 2014 in response to an attack on a military checkpoint in North Sinai and amidst growing security concerns. The evictions, implemented in two phases and still ongoing, appear to have been carried out without adequate notification and consultation as well as lack of adequate and timely compensation and provision of equal or better quality housing. It is understood that approximately 3,200 families will be evicted as a result of the first two eviction phases, with a strong possibility that further evictions will be carried out in the near future. With North Sinai being one of Egypt's poorest districts, the affected families have long suffered neglect and discrimination on economic grounds.	30/03/2015 30/03/2015

Date *Type*	*Case No* *Country*	*Mandate(s)*	*Summary of the allegation transmitted*	*Reply*
12/02/2015 JUA	GTM 1/2015 **Guatemala**	**Extreme poverty; Food;**	Alegaciones de reducción del salario mínimo que afectaría el derecho a un nivel de vida adecuado, incluyendo alimentación, vestido y vivienda, de trabajadores de manufactura. Según la información recibida, la aprobación de varios Acuerdos Gubernamentales (471 a 474/ 2014) por parte del Organismo Ejecutivo introducirían un nuevo nivel de salario mínimo para la industria de manufactura ligera, dedicada a productos de exportación en cuatro municipios: Estanzuela (Zacapa), Masagua (Escuintla) y San Agustín Acasaguastlán y Guastatoya (El Progreso). Dicho salario mínimo sólo cubriría el 46 por ciento de la canasta básica de alimentos (CBA) y el 25 por ciento de la canasta básica vital (CBV), respectivamente. Se expresa preocupación por el hecho de que dicho salario mínimo estaría muy por debajo del nivel de ingresos suficientes para cubrir los gastos básicos de vida, lo cual pudiera indicar una violación prima facie del derecho de toda persona a un nivel de vida adecuado para ella y su familia.	13/03/2015 13/03/2015 13/03/2015 13/03/2015 13/03/2015
12/02/2015 JUA	IRN 3/2015 **Iran (Islamic Republic of)**	**Iran; Summary executions; Torture;**	Alleged imminent risk of execution of a juvenile offender in the Islamic Republic of Iran. According to the information received, Mr. Saman Naseem was sentenced to death in April 2013 by a criminal Court in Mahabad for Moharebeh ("enmity against God") and Ifsad fil-Arz ("corruption on earth") in relation to his alleged involvement in an armed confrontation between Revolutionary Guards and the Party for Free Life of Kurdistan (PJAK) in Sardasht in 2011. The Supreme Court reportedly upheld the sentence in December 2013. The Oroumieh Central Prison, where Mr. Naseem is currently being held, has reportedly received clearance from the Judiciary's implementation division to carry out his execution on 19 February 2015. Mr. Naseem's lawyer has allegedly been prevented from reviewing the case file for information about the impending execution and pursuing the case. Grave concern is expressed at the imminent execution of Mr. Naseem, who at the time of the alleged crime is believed to have been less than 18 years old, which would render his execution a violation of international human rights law. Mr. Naseem was the subject of a previous communication sent on 14 October 2014, see A/HRC/28/85, case no. IRN 23/2014.	

Date Type	Case No Country	Mandate(s)	Summary of the allegation transmitted	Reply
12/02/2015 JAL	OTH 2/2015 **Other**	**Adequate housing; Extreme poverty; Migrants;**	Letter addressed to the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe concerning two recent decisions of the European Committee of Social Rights (ECSR) which found that the Netherlands had violated various provisions of the European Social Charter (Charter) by failing to provide adequate access to emergency assistance to irregular migrants. The letter underlines that the right to an adequate standard of living applies to anyone regardless of legal status and documentation, and urges the Committee of Ministers to adopt a recommendation endorsing the ECSR's decisions calling on the Netherlands to take immediate steps to bring the situation in the country into full conformity with the Charter.	
12/02/2015 JAL	KOR 1/2015 **Republic of Korea**	**Human rights defenders; Independence of judges and lawyers;**	Alleged disciplinary proceedings against two human rights lawyers for discharging their professional functions. According to the information received, from 2012 to 2014, Mr. Kyeong-wook Jang acted as the legal representative of a North Korean defector and Ms. In-sook Kim as the legal representative of a person accused of assault against the police during a protest. Both legal representatives work for MINBYUN – Lawyers for a Democratic Society (MINBYUN), a non-governmental organization that aims to contribute to the protection of human rights and development of democracy in the Republic of Korea through the provision of pro bono legal representation, in particular to human rights defenders, research and investigation. Reportedly, as a result of their roles as legal representatives in the above-mentioned cases, disciplinary proceedings have been initiated against them by the Chief Prosecutor of the Seoul Central District Prosecutor's Office.	

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12/02/2015 AL	SLE 1/2015 **Sierra Leone**	**Discrimination against women;**	Allegations of discriminatory provisions against women contained in Sierra Leone's nationality legislation. According to the information received, Sierra Leonean women continue to be denied the right to pass their nationality on to their children born outside of the country. While the Working Group on discrimination against women in law and in practice appreciated the detailed information provided by the Government in reply to communication SLE 2/2014 and welcomed the reforms that the Sierra Leone Citizenship (Amendment) Acts (Acts No. 13 of 1976 and No. 10 of 2006) introduced to the 1973 Act No. 4, the main legislation on citizenship, it would appreciate receiving additional information on what measures are eventually envisaged to redress this situation. It further encouraged the Government to ensure that the revisions of the Constitution expressly provide women with the same nationality rights as men. The initial communication on this subject was sent on 14 November 2014 and the Governments' reply received on 12 December 2014, see A/HRC/28/85, case no. SLE 2/2014.	
12/02/2015 JUA	THA 1/2015 **Thailand**	**Health; Torture;**	Allegations of continued arbitrary detention, torture and ill-treatment of several hundred of individuals in Thailand at risk of deportation. According to the information received, as of the end of December 2014, a group of approximately 350 individuals, mainly women and children, claiming to be Turks, continue to be held in various immigration detention centres (IDCs) and shelters of the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security (MSDHS) in Thailand. They reportedly remain at risk of imminent deportation to the People's Republic of China, where they may face arbitrary detention, torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, and enforced disappearance. The conditions of detention, under which these individuals are currently being held in Thailand, are extremely poor, resulting in illness and, in at least one case, death. This group of individuals was the subject of a previous communication sent on 1 July 2014, see A/HRC/28/85, case no. THA 7/2014.	17/02/2015

Date Type	Case No Country	Mandate(s)	Summary of the allegation transmitted	Reply
13/02/2015 JUA	AZE 1/2015 **Azerbaijan**	**Arbitrary detention; Health; Human rights defenders; Torture;**	Allegations of arbitrary detention, poor detention conditions and ill-treatment in detention of a leading Azerbaijani human rights defender. According to the information received, Ms. Leyla Yunus has been held in pre-trial custody since 30 July 2014 on, inter alia, charges of treason. While in detention, Ms. Yunus has reportedly been subjected to physical violence and instances of humiliation by prison officers and her cell mate. In addition, Ms. Yunus, who suffers from severe diabetes and an overall deteriorating health condition due to her ill-treatment, has been denied adequate medical treatment. Reportedly, the reasons for the decision of the Azerbaijani authorities to detain and prosecute Ms. Yunus are directly linked to her legitimate human rights work. In recent months, the Azerbaijani authorities have arrested several other leaders of Azerbaijan's human rights movement. Ms. Yunus was the subject of four previous communications sent on 24 August 2011, see A/HRC/19/44, case no. AZE 2/2011; on 5 March 2012, see A/HRC/20/30, case no. AZE 1/2012; on 9 May 2014, see A/HRC/27/72, case no. AZE 3/2014; and on 12 August 2014, see A/HRC/28/85, case no. AZE 4/2014.	
13/02/2015 JAL	ESP 4/2015 **Spain**	**Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Migrants;**	Alegaciones relativas a las disposiciones del Proyecto de Ley Orgánica de Protección de la Seguridad Ciudadana (PLOPSC), las cuales contradecirían normas y estándares internacionales en materia de derechos humanos. Según las informaciones recibidas, el 11 de diciembre de 2014, se habría aprobado el PLOPSC en el Pleno del Congreso de los Diputados y sería inminente su aprobación en ley por el Senado. El nuevo texto mantendría e incorporaría en proyecto de ley una serie de supuestos y disposiciones que limitarían de forma desproporcionada e innecesaria el ejercicio de los derechos a las libertades de expresión, opinión y reunión pacífica y presupondrían la posibilidad de realizar expulsiones "en caliente" en Melilla y Ceuta. El anteproyecto de Ley Orgánica de Protección de la Seguridad Ciudadana fue objeto de dos comunicaciones previas, el 5 de febrero de 2015, ver arriba, caso no. ESP 1/2015, y el 30 de diciembre de 2013, ver referencia no. A/HRC/26/21, caso no. ESP 7/2013.	

Date *Type*	*Case No* *Country*	*Mandate(s)*	*Summary of the allegation transmitted*	*Reply*
17/02/2015 AL	DZA 1/2015 **Algérie**	**Independence of judges and lawyers;**	Allégations concernant des menaces, le harcèlement et un procès infondé et non-équitable contre une avocate suite à l'exercice de ses fonctions professionnelles. Selon les informations reçues, en avril 2008, l'avocate Mme Drifa Ould Lahoucine a représenté une cliente qui avait dénoncé les agissements d'un greffier dans une procédure pénale. Le greffier a été condamné à une peine de prison de quatre ans. Suite à la libération anticipée du greffier en juillet 2009, ce dernier aurait déclaré qu'il se vengerait de Mme Lahoucine. A partir de ce moment, Mme Lahoucine a été victime de menaces et harcèlement qu'elle a dénoncés sans que les autorités ne prennent de mesures. De plus, Mme Lahoucine a fait l'objet d'une procédure pénale liée à des accusations infondées de traite de personne. En novembre 2011, elle a été acquittée de ces accusations par le tribunal criminel d'Annaba. En novembre 2014, Mme Lahoucine a appris que la décision d'acquittement du tribunal d'Annaba avait été cassée par la chambre criminelle de la Cour suprême en date du 16 octobre 2014. Elle n'avait pas été avisée de ce pourvoi en cassation et n'a pas non plus été invitée à déposer un mémoire de défense.	
17/02/2015 JUA	KEN 1/2015 **Kenya**	**Arbitrary detention; Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders;**	Alleged serious criminal charges against eight human rights defenders for taking part in a peaceful demonstration against the Security Laws (Amendment) Bill. According to the information received, on 18 December 2014, eight activists from Bunge La Mwananchi, a Kenyan movement advocating for social justice and human rights, took part in a peaceful demonstration in Nairobi against the Security Laws (Amendment) Bill, which was being debated at that time in Parliament. They are: Mr. Gacheke Gachihi, Mr. Wilfred Olal, Mr. John Koome, Mr. Kenneth Kirimi, Mr. Francis Sakwa, Mr. Denis Ouma, Mr. Okello Odhiambo and Mr. Denis Okota. Reportedly, the police disrupted the peaceful demonstration and arrested them. On the following day, 19 December 2014, they appeared before the Milimani Law Courts where they were charged with "taking part in an unlawful protest" and "inciting violence". The case is scheduled to proceed with a first hearing on 3 March 2015.	

Date Type	Case No Country	Mandate(s)	Summary of the allegation transmitted	Reply
17/02/2015 UA	SRB 1/2015 **Serbia**	**Independence of judges and lawyers;**	Alleged arbitrary arrest and detention of a Serbian national. According to the information received, Mr. Djuro Kljaic was convicted and sentenced to ten years imprisonment by a court in the Republic of Srpska Krajina (now part of Croatia) in January 1996. Following the reintegration of the Republic of Srpska Krajina into Croatia in 1996, Mr. Kljaic was transferred to a prison in Serbia. The Republic of Srpska Krajina was never recognized as an independent State by any country, and judgments passed in the Republic were never recognized as having legal validity by Croatia or Serbia. Moreover, in Serbia a person can only be imprisoned after the judgment of a Serbian court or the judgment of a Serbian court confirming a foreign court judgment, therefore it seems there is no legal ground for Mr. Kljaic's detention. In January 2000, Mr. Kljaic was released on 'vacation' and did not return. He continued living in Serbia and did not hide. He was only rearrested in November 2011, after the time limit of ten years set by Serbian law to execute a sentence had passed. Mr. Kljaic remains in detention.	
17/02/2015 JAL	ESP 3/2015 **Spain**	**Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Terrorism;**	Alegaciones relativas a varias disposiciones de los proyectos de reforma del Código Penal en materia de terrorismo que no estarían en conformidad con los estándares internacionales de derechos humanos, en particular los derechos a la libertad de expresión y de reunión pacífica. Según la información recibida, los artículos 573, 575, 577, 578 y 579 del Proyecto de Ley de Reforma del Código Penal, que definen los delitos de terrorismo y disposiciones relativas a la criminalización de los actos de "incitación" "enaltecimiento o la justificación públicos" del terrorismo, carecerían de precisión y podrían implicar un alcance excesivamente amplio, así como una aplicación en contradicción con el derecho internacional de los derechos humanos, entre los que se encuentran el derecho a la libertad de expresión y los derechos a la libertad de asociación y manifestación pacíficas. Asimismo, se reiteran las cuestiones planteadas en una comunicación conjunta anterior, del 22 de octubre de 2013, ver referencia no. A/HRC/25/74, caso no. ESP 3/2013, sobre la sección de delitos contra el orden público, a la que se añade la cuestión de la introducción de un nuevo agravante en caso de manifestaciones numerosas en el artículo 551.	19/03/2015

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17/02/2015 JUA	TJK 2/2015 **Tajikistan**	**Arbitrary detention; Freedom of expression; Human rights defenders; Independence of judges and lawyers;**	Alleged arbitrary detention, prosecution and sentencing of a human rights lawyer. According to the information received, on 21 July 2014, Mr. Shukhrat Kudratov, a human rights lawyer, working at the news agency Asia-Plus, and serving as Deputy Director of the opposition Social-Democratic Party in Tajikistan, was arrested, detained and charged with three criminal offences. On 13 January 2015, Mr. Kudratov was convicted of fraud and bribery, and sentenced to nine years in a penal colony by the Dushanbe City Court. Reportedly, he was detained for his human rights and legal work, including the legal representation of a former Government Minister and issuance of a public letter highlighting human rights violations in the former Minister's case and denouncing the persecution of the Minister's legal representatives. Mr. Shukhrat Kudratov was the subject of a previous communication sent on 3 November 2014, see A/HRC/28/85, case no. TJK 5/2014.	02.04.2015

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19/02/2015 JUA	THA 2/2015 **Thailand**	**Business enterprises; Environment; Food; Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Summary executions; Toxic waste;**	Allegations of threats against, incommunicado detention, attempted killing and killings of several environmental and land rights defenders, as well as threats against community members. According to the information received, on 30 November 2014, Mr. Pitan Thongpanang, who had been leading a campaign against a mining company operating the Barite mine in Nonpitan District, Nakhon Si Thammarat Province, was shot dead by an unknown armed man. On 3 December 2014, Mr. Somsuk Kohkrang, a land rights activist in Muang District, Krabi Province, was shot dead by an unknown armed man. On 29 December 2014, the house of Mr. Suwit Jeh-Soh, a community activist and school director in Mueng Ta Kau Village, Phattalung Province, was attacked by unknown armed individuals with multiple rounds of gunfire. On 3 February 2015, Mr. Pianrat Boonrit, a prominent land rights activist from the Premsub community in Chaiburi District, Surat Thani Province, while complying with a summons he had received to present himself at Vibhavadi Rangsit Military Camp, was detained and held incommunicado for two days. On 11 February 2015, Mr. Chai Bunthonglek, a community land rights activist from the Khlong Sai Pattana Community in Chaiburi District, Surat Thani Province, was shot dead by two unidentified armed men. Two previous communications concerning killings of environmental and land rights defenders were sent to the Government of Thailand: on 9 January 2013, see A/HRC/23/51, case no. THA 1/2013; and on 2 April 2013, see A/HRC/24/21, case no. THA 3/2013.	24/02/2015 02/04/2015
19/02/2015 AL	TGO 1/2015 **Togo**	**Discrimination against women;**	Allégations de dispositions discriminatoires à l'égard des femmes dans la législation togolaise sur la nationalité. Selon de nouvelles informations reçues, la législation togolaise continue de nier le droit des femmes togolaises à passer leur nationalité à leur mari d'origine étrangère. Bien que le Groupe de Travail apprécie les informations détaillées et fournies par le Gouvernement dans sa réponse à la communication en date du 14 novembre 2014, ref. A/HRC/28/85, TGO 1/2014, le Groupe de Travail sollicite des informations supplémentaires sur la réforme législative en cours visant à abroger cette législation.	

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19/02/2015 JAL	VEN 2/2015 **Venezuela**	**Freedom of expression; Human rights defenders;**	Alegaciones de comentarios difamatorios contra defensores y defensoras de derechos humanos en Venezuela. Según las informaciones recibidas, en varias ocasiones, entre ellas el 17 de diciembre de 2014, el 7 de enero de 2015 y el 17 de enero de 2015, el presidente de la Asamblea Nacional habría realizado comentarios difamatorios contra los Sres. Marcos Ponce, Carlos Nieto Palma, Marino Alvarado, Humberto Prado Sifontes, Alfredo Romero y Gonzalo Himiob, y las Sras. Tamara Sujú y Sra. Rocío San Miguel, durante su programa de televisión semanal transmitido por Venezolana de Televisión. Se expresa grave preocupación por que las y los defensores sean objetivo de los comentarios debido a su participación y cooperación con organizaciones e instituciones internacionales, entre los que se encuentran representantes de las Naciones Unidas. Algunas de las personas mencionadas fueron sujetos de comunicaciones anteriores, fechadas el 11 de julio de 2011, véase A/HRC/20/30, no. VEN 2/2011; el 23 de marzo de 2012, véase A/HRC/21/49, no. VEN 1/2012; el 11 de junio de 2012, véase A/HRC/22/67, no. VEN 4/2012; el 16 de noviembre de 2012, véase A/HRC/22/67, no. VEN 7/2012; y el 3 de marzo de 2014, véase A/HRC/27/72, no. VEN 1/2014.	

Date *Type*	*Case No* *Country*	*Mandate(s)*	*Summary of the allegation transmitted*	*Reply*
20/02/2015 JAL	ARG 1/2015 **Argentina**	**Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Independence of judges and lawyers; Summary executions;**	Alegaciones relativas a interferencias en torno a la investigación de la muerte de un fiscal; a intentos de cercenamiento del ejercicio de los derechos a la libertad de expresión y de reunión pacífica de fiscales y jueces; y a amenazas de muerte y represalias en contra de un Juez. Según la información recibida, el Fiscal General Natalio Alberto Nisman habría sido encontrado muerto el 18 de enero de 2015. El Fiscal Nisman estaba a cargo de la investigación del atentado perpetrado contra la sede de la Asociación Mutual Israelita Argentina (AMIA), ocurrido el 18 de julio de 1994, y habría formulado una denuncia contra autoridades del gobierno nacional por delito de encubrimiento. Se reportan interferencias en torno a la investigación de la muerte del Fiscal Nisman. Se reportan también expresiones descalificantes e intimidatorias en contra de jueces y fiscales interesados en asistir a una marcha pacífica en memoria del Fiscal Nisman, el 18 de febrero de 2015. Finalmente, el Juez Claudio Bonadío, a cargo de investigaciones por actos de corrupción de altos funcionarios del gobierno nacional, habría recibido amenazas de muerte y represalias, así como también su hijo. Se expresa seria preocupación por las alegaciones expuestas que se inscriben en un clima extremadamente tenso en cuanto a la independencia del Poder Judicial.	30/04/2015 11/05/2015

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20/02/2015 JUA	ARE 1/2015 **United Arab Emirates**	**Arbitrary detention; Disappearances; Human rights defenders; Independence of judges and lawyers; Torture;**	Alleged arbitrary arrest, incommunicado detention and enforced disappearance of three women, which may be related to their activities on the internet in defence of their brother in prison after an unfair trial. According to the information received, on 15 February 2015, Ms. Asma Khalifa al-Suwaidi, Ms. Meriem Khalifa al-Suwaidi and Ms. AlYazyeh Khalifa al-Suwaidi, who are sisters, went to the State Security premises in Abu Dhabi, the first in the morning and the two others in the afternoon, after they had been summoned. The three sisters have not been seen since and their family is allegedly unaware of their fate or whereabouts. The sisters had been active online, defending their brother Dr. Issa Khalifa al-Suwaidi who was sentenced to 10 years in prison after an alleged unfair trial often referred to as the "UAE 94 trial". Serious concern is expressed regarding the fate and whereabouts of the three sisters, as well as about their physical and psychological integrity. Dr. Issa Khalifa al-Suwaidi was the subject of two previous communications sent on 7 November 2012, see A/HRC/22/67, case no. ARE 7/2012, and 16 April 2013, see A/HRC/24/21, case no. ARE 1/2013, as well as an Opinion of the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention, sent on 9 September 2013, see A/HRC/WGAD/2013/60.	03/03/2015

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20/02/2015 JAL	VEN 1/2015 **Venezuela**	**Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Summary executions;**	Alegaciones relativas a las disposiciones de la resolución ministerial 008610, las cuales limitarían de forma desproporcionada e innecesaria el ejercicio del derecho a la libertad de reunión pacífica y el derecho a la libertad de expresión. Según la información recibida, dicha resolución, adoptada por el Ministerio del Poder Popular para la Defensa el 23 de enero de 2015 y publicada en la Gaceta Oficial el 27 de enero de 2015, incluiría disposiciones que limitarían indebidamente derechos fundamentales, incluido los derechos a la libertad de reunión pacífica y de expresión, al asimilar los movimientos de protestas pacíficos a amenazas al orden público y otorgar amplios poderes a las fuerzas de seguridad para evaluar el grado de fuerza necesario para la disolución de las asambleas. Los relatores temen que la supuesta reciente adopción de la resolución ministerial 008610 sea el resultado de un contexto crecientemente restrictivo para el ejercicio de libertades fundamentales en la República Bolivariana de Venezuela. El supuesto uso excesivo de la fuerza por agentes de seguridad estatales fue objeto de una comunicación previa el 11 de julio de 2013, ver referencia no. A/HRC/25/74, caso no. VEN 5/2013, y de una posterior comunicación el 3 de marzo de 2014, ver referencia no. A/HRC/27/72, caso no. VEN 1/2014.	22/04/2015

Date Type	Case No Country	Mandate(s)	Summary of the allegation transmitted	Reply
23/02/2015 JAL	NIC 1/2015 **Nicaragua**	**Business enterprises; Environment; Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Indigenous peoples; Terrorism;**	Alegaciones de disolución de asambleas pacíficas con uso excesivo de la fuerza y detención arbitraria de manifestantes acusados de delitos de terrorismo y exposición de personas al peligro, en el marco de protestas pacíficas contra la construcción del canal interoceánico en Nicaragua. Según la información recibida, el proyecto de construcción del canal interoceánico otorgado a la Empresa china HKND Group habría sido aprobado sin estudios del impacto medioambiental y sin consultar con las poblaciones locales directamente afectadas por las obras. A su vez, se nos reporta que hacia fines de diciembre, habrían tenido lugar protestas pacíficas en las carreteras, en contra del proyecto y/o para denunciar irregularidades, las cuales habrían sido violentamente reprimidas por la Policía Nacional. Cerca de 90 personas, entre las que se encuentran los Sres. Octavio Vicente Ortega Arana, Ronald Iván Henrique Delgado, Danilo Lorio, Freddy Antonio Orozco, Jairo Moisés Lazo Gaitán y Manuel Vega, habrían sido arrestadas de forma arbitraria y acusadas de los delitos de terrorismo y exposición de personas al peligro. Ocho días después de los arrestos, todas estas personas habrían sido liberadas. Se expresa preocupación por la dispersión violenta y criminalización de reuniones pacíficas y por el uso excesivo de la fuerza, entre otros.	
23/02/2015 JUA	VEN 3/2015 **Venezuela**	**Arbitrary detention; Torture;**	Alegación de agresiones y temor por la integridad física y la seguridad del Sr. Leopoldo López, cuya detención fue declarada arbitraria por el Grupo de Trabajo sobre la Detención Arbitraria; y detención presuntamente arbitraria del Sr. Antonio Ledezma, Alcalde Metropolitano de Caracas. De conformidad con las informaciones recibidas, el Sr. Leopoldo López habría sido golpeado por guardias de la prisión el 13 de febrero de 2015. Su celda fue presuntamente allanada por elementos militares quienes habrían destrozado sus pertenencias. El Sr. López habría sido puesto en una celda de castigo. El Sr. Antonio Ledezma, Alcalde Metropolitano de Caracas, habría sido detenido en su oficina caraqueña el 19 de febrero de 2015 por cerca de 80 agentes del Servicio Bolivariano de Inteligencia Nacional (SEBIN), quienes no habrían mostrado orden de detención ni de allanamiento alguna. Durante su aprensión, el Sr. Ledezma habría sido golpeado por los agentes.	31/03/2015

Date Type	Case No. Country	Mandate(s)	Summary of the allegation transmitted	Reply
25/02/2015 AL	AUS 1/2015 **Australia**	**Human rights defenders;**	Allegations of interference with the work and verbal attacks against the President of the Australian Human Rights Commission (AHRC) by Australian Government officials. According to the information received, on 3 February 2014, the AHRC launched a national inquiry into the impact of immigration detention on children, led by its President, Professor Gillian Triggs. On 31 October 2014, AHRC provided the Australian Government with a final copy of the report of the national inquiry. Between November 2014 and February 2015, Professor Triggs' integrity, impartiality and judgment was criticized by the Australian Government. In early 2015, two weeks prior to the scheduled tabling of this report and the Governments' response in Parliament, as required by law, the Secretary of the Attorney-General's Department asked Professor Triggs to resign from her position; a request which she rejected. Prior to this, on 15 December 2014, the Government had announced a 30 percent reduction in the funding to AHRC and, on 17 December 2014, a Human Rights Commissioner was appointed directly by the Attorney-General. On 12 February 2015, the Australian Prime Minister stated that the inquiry conducted by Professor Triggs was "a blatantly partisan, politicised exercise and the Human Rights Commission ought to be ashamed of itself".	24/04/2015

Date *Type*	*Case No* *Country*	*Mandate(s)*	*Summary of the allegation transmitted*	*Reply*
25/02/2015 JAL	KWT 1/2015 **Kuwait**	**Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Independence of judges and lawyers;**	Allegations concerning charges brought against and sentencing of two human rights defenders in Kuwait. According to the information received, on 28 January 2015, Mr. Mohammed al-Ajmi, a blogger and member of the National Committee for Monitoring Violations, was arrested by State security officers in connection with comments he had posted on his Twitter page, which allegedly referred to the death of King Abdullah Bin Abdulaziz of Saudi Arabia. Mr. Al-Ajmi has been charged under article 4 of the External State Security Act, which, in case of guilt, carries a punishment of not less than three years to life imprisonment. Mr. Al-Ajmi was released on 2 February 2015 pending trial. On 29 January 2015, the Criminal Court sentenced Mr. Abdulhakim al-Fadhli, a human rights defender advocating for the rights of the Bedoon community of stateless persons in Kuwait, to one year in prison with hard labour on charges of "inciting Bedoons in Kuwait to protest and cause chaos" after he participated in a peaceful demonstration in July 2014. The Court also issued a deportation order that will come into effect at the end of his prison sentence. Mr. Al-Fadhli has not yet been detained; however, his sentence may be executed at any time. Mr. Al-Fadhli was the subject of a previous communication dated 31 July 2014, see A/HRC/28/85, case no. KWT 2/2014.	03/03/2015 09/04/2015

Date Type	Case No Country	Mandate(s)	Summary of the allegation transmitted	Reply
25/02/2015 JUA	KGZ 1/2015 **Kyrgyz Republic**	**Arbitrary detention; Independence of judges and lawyers; Torture;**	Alleged arbitrary arrest and detention of four individuals, as well as torture and ill-treatment of three of these individuals by police officers in relation to criminal investigations. According to the information received, on 11 August 2014, Mr. Evgenii Kushtavkin, his spouse, Ms. Tatiana Timchuk, and her brothers, Mr. Alexander Shushlebin and Mr. Evgenii Shushlebin, were arrested at their permanent residence in Bishkek by police officers and taken to the Main Internal Affairs Directorate of Bishkek City. No arrest warrants were presented. During their detention, Mr. Kushtavkin, Ms. Timchuk and Mr. Alexander Shushlebin were subjected to torture and ill-treatment. On 12 August 2014, after 20 hours of detention, Ms. Timchuk and Mr. Evgenii Shushlebin were released without any charges being brought against them. At the time of the communication Mr. Evgenii Kushtavkin remained in detention. Concern is expressed regarding the alleged arbitrary arrest, trial and continued detention of Mr. Evgenii Kushtavkin. Further concern is expressed about the physical and mental integrity of Mr. Evgenii Kushtavkin, Ms. Tatiana Timchuk and Mr. Alexander Shushlebin, who were allegedly subjected to torture and ill treatment.	

Date *Type*	*Case No* *Country*	*Mandate(s)*	*Summary of the allegation transmitted*	*Reply*
25/02/2015 JAL	MYS 1/2015 **Malaysia**	**Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders;**	Alleged arrest and detention of two human rights defenders under the Sedition Act 1948 for exercising their right to freedom of expression. According to the information received, on 9 January 2015, Mr. Eric Paulsen, co-founder of Lawyers for Liberty, tweeted that the Malaysian Islamic Development Department was promoting extremism. Three days later, on 12 January 2015, he was arrested by approximately 20 police officers and detained for two days, before being charged under the Sedition Act 1948 on 5 February 2015. The first hearing of Mr. Paulsen's trial has been scheduled for 27 April 2015. In another case, Mr. Zulkiflee Sm Anwar Ulhaque, a human rights defender and cartoonist, was detained for three days for investigation under the same Sedition Act 1948, after having posited a tweet on 10 February 2015 criticizing a decision of the Malaysian judiciary. Mr. Ulhaque was released from detention on 13 February 2015, although he was told to return to the police station on 26 February 2015. Similar allegations of arrests of individuals under the Sedition Act 1948 were addressed in previous communications sent on 1 October 2014, see A/HRC/28/85, case no. MYS 6/2014, and on 23 December 2014, see A/HRC/28/85, case no. MYS 8/2014.	
25/02/2015 JUA	MEX 1/2015 **México**	**Arbitrary detention; Disappearances; Independence of judges and lawyers; Summary executions; Torture;**	Presuntos actos de detención arbitraria, tortura y restricción del derecho a la defensa de un hombre que, según la Procuraduría General de la República, habría estado involucrado en la desaparición y la supuesta ejecución de 43 estudiantes. Según la información recibida, el Sr. Sidronio Casarrubias Salgado habría sido detenido con violencia el día 15 d'octubre de 2014, en Toluca, Estado de México, por la Policía Federal Ministerial. El Sr. Casarrubias Salgado habría sido torturado durante varios días, con el objeto de que firmara una declaración ministerial fabricada. El Juzgado II de Distrito con sede en Toluca, habría comunicado al Ministerio Público los supuestos actos de tortura en agravio del Sr. Casarrubias Salgado el día 23 de octubre de 2014, con el fin de que se llevara a cabo una investigación por parte de la Procuraduría General de la República. Se expresa preocupación por las alegaciones de tortura con el presunto objetivo de extraer confesiones, entre otros.	29/04/2015

Date *Type*	*Case No* *Country*	*Mandate(s)*	*Summary of the allegation transmitted*	*Reply*
25/02/2015 JAL	ESP 2/2015 **Spain**	**Freedom of religion; Migrants; Minority issues; Racism;**	Alegaciones relativas a las "Recomendaciones en intervenciones con personas de origen árabe" emitidas por la Jefatura Provincial de Andalucía Occidental de la Policía Nacional. Según la información recibida, dicha Jefatura de Policía habría emitido recomendaciones a sus agentes sobre el uso de perfil étnico y racial, fomentando una vigilancia desproporcionada e injustificada hacia un sector de la población. Aunque estas recomendaciones hayan sido posteriormente anuladas, se expresa preocupación por que dichas medidas pudieran fomentar actitudes racistas e islamófobas por parte de agentes públicos y de la población en general.	
26/02/2015 JUA	ETH 2/2015 **Ethiopia**	**Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Torture; Violence against women;**	Allegations concerning the ongoing detention and trial of nine bloggers and journalists charged under the Criminal Code and the 2009 Anti-Terrorism Proclamation for their legitimate exercise of the rights to freedom of expression and association. According to the information received, on 17 July 2014, the Federal First Instance Court, Arada First Bench, reportedly charged six members of the so-called Zone Nine Bloggers and three freelance journalists with terrorism under the Criminal Code and the 2009 Anti-Terrorism Proclamation. The six bloggers are: Mr. Befeqadu Hailu, Mr. Atenaf Berahane, Mr. Zelalem Kibret, Mr. Natnael Feleke, Mr. Abel Wabela, and Ms. Mahlet Fantahun. The three journalists are: Mr. Tesfalem Waldyes, Mr. Asmamaw Giorigis, and Ms. Edom Kasaye. It is alleged that their arrests and criminalization result from their work as bloggers and journalists and their legitimate exercise of their right to freedom of opinion and expression. It is reported that they could face sentences of 15 years in prison. The above-mentioned allegations were addressed in an earlier communication sent on 30 April 2014, see A/HRC/27/72, case no. ETH 3/2014	

Date Type	Case No Country	Mandate(s)	Summary of the allegation transmitted	Reply
27/02/2015 JUA	ETH 1/2015 **Ethiopia**	**Health; Human rights defenders; Independence of judges and lawyers; Summary executions; Terrorism; Torture;**	Allegations of arbitrary arrest, forced transfer, incommunicado detention and solitary confinement, torture and cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment of a British human rights defender by Ethiopian authorities. According to the information received, Mr. Andargachew Tsege has been detained without charges or trial in an unknown location in Ethiopia since 23 June 2014, when he was abducted and forcibly transferred from Yemen to Ethiopia by unidentified Yemeni agents acting under the orders of Ethiopian authorities. Since his abduction, he has allegedly been held incommunicado, in 24-hour solitary confinement, and denied access to independent medical examination, a lawyer, his family, and unfettered access to United Kingdom Ambassadors. Mr. Tsege has on several occasions been tried; in 2009 this resulted in a death sentence and in 2012, a sentence of life imprisonment. Allegedly, he has not had access to a lawyer since 23 June 2014. Concern is expressed, among others, at allegations that Mr. Tsege was ill-treated in custody at the time of his first arrest in 2005, and that he has since been continuously harassed and persecuted on account of his legitimate political opposition and human rights activities. Grave concern is expressed that the death sentence pronounced against Mr. Tsege and its execution may be arbitrary.	

B. Replies received between 1 February and 30 April 2015 relating to communications sent before 1 December 2014

11. The table below lists, in chronological order, communications dating before 1 December 2014 to which a reply or an additional reply has been received in the period between 1 February and 30 April 2015. Copies of the full text of the communications sent and the reply received during the reporting period can be accessed from the electronic version of this report available on the OHCHR website. Some names of individuals or other information have been rendered anonymous or otherwise unidentifiable. Government replies to cases COL 6/2014, HUN 2/2013, IRQ 5/2014, SAU 2/2014, SAU 12/2014, THA 4/2014, TUN 2/2014, and VEN 7/2014 were omitted in the previous reports A/HRC/24/21 and A/HRC/28/85 due to technical problems and are now included.

Date *Type*	*Case No* *Country*	*Mandate(s)*	*Summary of the allegation transmitted*	*Reply*
01/03/2013 AL	ARG 2/2013 **Argentina**	**Torture;**	Alegación de actos de tortura cometidos por agentes oficiales de una comisaría de General Madariaga, en la Provincia de Buenos Aires. Según la información recibida, el Señor Damián Alejandro Sepúlveda habría sido hallado muerto en su celda en una comisaría de General Madariaga, en la Provincia de Buenos Aires. Los funcionarios de la comisaría habrían informado de que la causa de muerte fue un suicidio, lo que fue constatado por el informe pericial de la primera autopsia ordenada. Sin embargo, se informa que tras la insistencia de los familiares, se autorizó la realización de una segunda autopsia por una institución distinta. Esta segunda autopsia habría encontrado evidencias de múltiples lesiones en el cuerpo de Sepúlveda, incluyendo fracturas en sus costillas, golpes en brazos y tórax, y severa lesión en el cuero cabelludo y cráneo.	29/05/2013 29/05/2013 29/05/2013 29/05/2013 10/06/2013 10/06/2013 26/06/2013 26/06/2013 26/06/2013 26/06/2013 26/06/2013 26/06/2013 26/06/2013 26/06/2013 26/06/2013 19/08/2014 11/03/2015

Date *Type*	*Case No* *Country*	*Mandate(s)*	*Summary of the allegation transmitted*	*Reply*
16/05/2013 JUA	HUN 2/2013 **Hungary**	**Freedom of expression; Human rights defenders;**	Alleged harassment, intimidation and physical attack against a human rights defender. According to the information received, Mr. Gabor Szollosi has been targeted with a substantial number of lawsuits by a local high-ranking public official on accusations including libel, defamation and abuse of personal data. It is further reported that unknown persons have vandalised his house on two occasions within the last year, throwing large stones through the windows. In February 2013, he was allegedly removed from a local event by the organisers, following which a defamatory article about him was placed on a website with far-right and anti-Roma sympathies. On 14 March 2013, Mr Szollosi was allegedly lured to the centre of his village under false pretexts, where he was subsequently physically attack by an unknown man armed with a knife who broke his jawbone. Police were reportedly investigating the matter. Mr Szollosi is a member of the Hungarian Civil Liberties Union (HCLU) and transmits cases to the HCLU legal team with a particular focus on the non-discrimination of Roma people in his local area of Erpatak.	17/06/2013
26/11/2013 JUA	LKA 5/2013 **Sri Lanka**	**Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Summary executions;**	Alleged death threats against a human rights defender broadcast by State media. According to the information received, on 4 November 2013 the Sri Lankan Broadcasting Corporation broadcast, a radio programme in which serious threats were made against the life of Ms Nimalka Fernando. The threats were made after the airing of a recording that had been broadcast the day before on Hiru TV with the approval of Ms Fernando. It is further reported that the presenters of the radio show endorsed and encouraged the threats being made against her.	02/02/2015

Date *Type*	*Case No* *Country*	*Mandate(s)*	*Summary of the allegation transmitted*	*Reply*
31/01/2014 JUA	SAU 2/2014 **Saudi Arabia**	**Freedom of expression; Freedom of religion; Summary executions;**	Alleged detention and prosecution of a blogger and organizer of a conference to mark the "day of liberalism" on charges of insulting Islam and "apostasy". According to the information received, on 17 June 2012, Mr. Raef Badawi was arrested in Jeddah after organizing a conference to mark the "day of liberalism" and was subsequently detained in a prison in Briman. In July 2012, a trial against Mr. Badawi started before the General Court in Jeddah, with jurisdiction over apostasy cases, but was later referred to the Criminal Court of Jeddah as the General Court decided that Mr. Badawi should not be tried for apostasy. The charges brought against Mr. Badawi relate to a number of articles he had written and published on his website and on social media deemed to be insulting Islam. On 29 July 2013, the Criminal Court in Jeddah convicted Mr. Badawi under the information technology law of "founding a liberal website", "adopting liberal thought" and for insulting Islam. Mr. Badawi was sentenced to seven years and three months in prison, and 600 lashes. On 11 December 2013, the Court of Appeal ruled that the case should be reviewed again, dropped the apostasy charges, and sent it back to the Criminal Court in Jeddah, which in turn remanded Mr. Badawi to the General Court on charges of "apostasy", an "offence" punishable by death.	12/02/2014 26/01/2015
25/02/2014 JUA	COL 3/2014 **Colombia**	**Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Summary executions;**	Presunto patrón de ataques y amenazas de muerte perpetrados por actores no-estatales contra defensores de derechos humanos en Colombia. Según las informaciones recibidas, las violaciones parecen de estar vinculadas con la lucha contra la impunidad y la defensa de los derechos de las víctimas del conflicto interno armado, en especial aquellas afectadas por ejecuciones extrajudiciales. Los asuntos destacados en esta comunicación también han sido recogidos en otras comunicaciones; una primera envidada el 1 de Mayo de 2014, vea A/HRC/24/21, caso COL 5/2013; una segunda enviada el 17 de diciembre de 2012, ver arriba, caso COL 13/2012; una tercera enviada el 30 de junio de 2008, ver A/HRC/10/12/Add.1, para 764-767 (COL 17/2008); y una cuarta enviada el 25de junio de 2007, ver A/HRC/7/28/Add.1, para. 504-507 (COL 13/2007).	17/02/2015

Date *Type*	*Case No.* *Country*	*Mandate(s)*	*Summary of the allegation transmitted*	*Reply*
24/03/2014 JUA	IRN 4/2014 **Iran (Islamic Republic of)**	**Freedom of expression; Health; Iran; Torture;**	Alleged denial of medical treatment by prison authorities of a blogger who has been imprisoned since 2010. According to the information received, Mr. Mohammed Reza Pourshajari, also known by his pen name Siamak Mehr, faces a very high risk of dying in detention after having had a heart attack and suffering from prostate disease, kidney stones, high sugar levels, disc problems, breathing problems and high blood pressure. Mr. Pourshajari has reportedly been denied access to life-saving medical treatment including heart surgery and prison authorities have allegedly prevented doctors from performing an angiogram requested by prison doctors and also denied his request for furlough to seek medical assistance outside prison. Prison physicians have reportedly determined that he is not fit to serve his sentence and is in urgent need of specialized medical treatment. Mr. Pourshajari was the subject of an earlier communication sent on 10 July 2013, see A/HRC/25/74, case no. IRN 11/2013.	30/06/2014 21/04/2015
06/05/2014 JAL	AZE 2/2014 **Azerbaijan**	**Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders;**	Allegations of charges faced by three human rights defenders in the aftermath of the 2013 presidential elections. According to the information received, on 16 December 2013, Mr. Anar Mammadli and Mr. Bashir Suleymanli, respectively Chairman and Executive Director of the Azerbaijani Election Monitoring and Democracy Studies Centre (EMDSC), together with Mr. Elnur Mammadov, President of the Volunteers of International Cooperation Public Union, were interrogated by the Public Prosecutor's Office on suspicion of "business activity by an organization without registration". Both organizations had denounced alleged widespread irregularities around the presidential elections of 9 October 2013. Their trial started on 21 April 2014. They face the following charges under the Criminal Code of the Republic of Azerbaijan: assignment or waste, illegal business, abusing official powers, evasion from payment of taxes and service forgery. The alleged targeting of EMDSC in the aftermath of the presidential elections of 2013 was the subject of one previous communication sent on 26 November 2013, see A/HRC/25/74, case no. AZE 5/2013.	15/07/2014

Date Type	Case No Country	Mandate(s)	Summary of the allegation transmitted	Reply
06/05/2014 JAL	KGZ 1/2014 **Kyrgyz Republic**	**Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Health; Human rights defenders;**	Alleged discriminatory consequences and negative impact on the peaceful and legitimate work of human rights defenders of the draft Bill "On the formation of a positive attitude toward non-traditional forms of sexual relations". According to the information received, on 26 March 2014, the Bill was submitted for public consultation until 26 April 2014. The Bill was then 'suspended' for procedural reasons, but was still undergoing evaluations within the relevant departments of the Kyrgyz Republic's Parliament. If adopted, the Bill would amend the Criminal Code, the Code of Administrative Responsibility, the Law on Peaceful Assembly, and the Law on Mass Media, and introduce a range of criminal and administrative sanctions on persons who speak or act in a way that creates "a positive attitude toward non-traditional sexual orientation". Concern is expressed at the detrimental effect of the Bill on the peaceful and legitimate work of human rights defenders in the Kyrgyz Republic who are working to protect and promote the rights of the LGBT community.	21/04/2015
06/05/2014 JUA	THA 4/2014 **Thailand**	**Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Summary executions; Violence against women;**	Alleged attempted killing and intimidation of a human rights defender. According to the information received, Ms. Nurainee Uma, a paralegal at the Muslim Attorney Center Foundation (MAC), was shot at by two unidentified individuals on a motorcycle. She managed to escape unharmed and reportedly filed a complaint at the Muang Yala police station the same evening. The following day, the police visited the scene of the attempted murder; however no further investigation of her case has taken place. Since Ms. Nurainee Uma started working for MAC in 2007, military officers have allegedly intimidated her and searched her house on a number of occasions. Grave concern is expressed that the attempted killing and intimidation of Ms. Nurainee Uma might be linked to her work documenting human rights violations in Thailand.	09/10/2014

Date Type	Case No Country	Mandate(s)	Summary of the allegation transmitted	Reply
22/05/2014 JAL	KGZ 2/2014 **Kyrgyz Republic**	**Freedom of expression; Human rights defenders; Independence of judges and lawyers; Torture;**	Alleged physical attack against a human rights lawyer by an official at the Ministry of Internal Affairs. According to the information received, lawyer Ms. Dinara Turdumatova met with an investigator at the Ministry of Internal Affairs in Osh on 1 May 2014. During this meeting, she played a recording of her client's interrogation at which point the investigator turned off the office lights, grabbed her hair, and punched her in the head three times. Shortly after this incident, the Head of Internal Affairs insulted her and threatened to revoke her licence to practice law. At Osh hospital, Ms. Turdumatova was diagnosed with a wrist fracture and brain concussion. Ms. Turdumatova filed a complaint on 2 May 2014, and the Prosecutor's office ordered a forensic examination on 6 May 2014. Concern is expressed at the alleged threats made by authorities to Ms. Turdumatova to withdraw her complaint.	27/02/2015
30/05/2014 JAL	SYR 5/2014 **Syrian Arab Republic**	**Arbitrary detention; Health; Independence of judges and lawyers; Summary executions; Torture;**	Allegations of arbitrary arrest and detention, denial of medical care in detention, torture and killing of a military judge. According to the information received, Mr. Naef Al Refai, born in 1973 in Damascus and a military judge of the Damascus Military Court, was apprehended by the Intelligence Services Branch in Al Kiswah district on 22 March 2013. In February 2014, he was reportedly sentenced to ten years of imprisonment for having "conspired to change the political system of the state" and for having released peaceful protesters "without consulting the Intelligence Services". It is alleged that there was no trial, or that Mr. Al Refai was not informed about it, and was tried in absentia. At all stages of his detention and court proceedings, he had no access to a lawyer. Mr. Al Refai had no access to medical services, although his health conditions were seriously deteriorating. In May 2014, Mr. Al Refai died in detention, allegedly after having been subjected to torture and ill-treatment.	06/02/2015

Date Type	Case No Country	Mandate(s)	Summary of the allegation transmitted	Reply
28/07/2014 JAL	ESP 4/2014 **Spain**	**Discrimination against women ; Health; Torture; Violence against women;**	Supuesto impacto restrictivo que el proyecto de "Ley orgánica para la protección de la vida del concebido y los derechos de la mujer embarazada" tendría en la salud sexual y reproductiva de las mujeres en España. Según la información recibida, desde 2010, la legislación española permitía a mujeres y niñas acceder a un aborto a petición, durante el período inicial del embarazo. Sin embargo, el 20 de diciembre de 2013, un proyecto de ley habría sido adoptado por parte del Consejo de Ministros, el cual limitaría las posibilidades de realizar abortos legales. De acuerdo con la información recibida, según el proyecto de ley, el acceso a abortos legales quedaría limitado únicamente a casos en los que la salud física o mental de la mujer se vea en peligro y en los que el embarazo sea el resultado de violencia sexual.	31/03/2015
31/07/2014 UA	USA 12/2014 **United States of America**	**Torture;**	Alleged risk of torture and other ill-treatment or death of a number of non-Afghan nationals in U.S. military custody at the Bagram Air Base in Afghanistan, who allegedly risk being forcibly transferred into the custody of other States. According to the information received, a number of non-Afghan prisoners in U.S. military custody at Bagram Air Base, Afghanistan, are in danger of forcible transfer to States where they could be subjected to torture and ill-treatment, including Tajikistan, Uzbekistan and Pakistan. Some are in danger of being handed over to Afghan custody facing the same risk of torture or other ill-treatment. It is also reported that the United States Government acts on the existence of diplomatic assurances of favourable treatment from the receiving countries, which, however, does not mitigate the State's obligation to refrain from refoulement where there is the risk of torture and other ill-treatment or death.	13/03/2015

Date *Type*	*Case No* *Country*	*Mandate(s)*	*Summary of the allegation transmitted*	*Reply*
08/08/2014 JAL	LKA 8/2014 **Sri Lanka**	**Human rights defenders; Independence of judges and lawyers;**	Allegations of surveillance and intimidation of a human rights lawyer and the lack of protection provided to him by the authorities. According to the information received, on 15 July 2014, two men on a motorcycle followed Mr. Upul Jayasuriya after he left the court premises at Hulftsdorp. Mr. Jayasuriya lodged a complaint about this incident at the Cinnamon Gardens Police Station. On 16 July 2014, the State media allegedly reported that Mr. Jayasuriya had been provided with adequate protection, which, reportedly, is not accurate. On 16 and 17 July 2014, two motorcyclists were observed around Mr. Jayasuriya's residence. They allegedly appeared to be monitoring the movements in the area. Mr. Jayasuriya then filed an additional complaint at the Thalangama police station and requested protection. To this date, Mr. Jayasuriya has not been provided with protection and it is reported that the two men that followed and intimidated him have not been identified. Concerns are expressed regarding the surveillance and intimidation of Mr. Jayasuriya which might be linked to his peaceful and legitimate work as a human rights lawyer.	19/08/2014 06/02/2015
11/08/2014 JAL	COL 6/2014 **Colombia**	**Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Summary executions;**	Presuntos asesinatos, ataques y actos de intimidación contra defensores de derechos laborales en Colombia. Según la información recibida, los Sres. Brayan Yatacue Secue, José Yiner Esterilla, José Antonio Acanamejoy y X, integrantes jóvenes de una filial de la Federación Nacional Sindical Agropecuaria (FENSUAGRO-CUT), habrían sido asesinados el 17 de mayo de 2014. El Sr. Luis Plaza Vélez, Secretario General de la Subdirectiva Bolívar de la Central Unitaria de Trabajadores (CUT), habría sido víctima de un intento de asesinato el 16 de mayo de 2014. La sede de SINTRAEMCALI y el vehículo del Sr. José Ernesto Reyes, Vicepresidente de SINTRAEMCALI, fueron objeto de dos ataques incendiarios. La Sra. Berenice Celeyta, directora de la Asociación para la Investigación y la Acción Social (Nomadesc), habría sufrido vigilancia y actos de intimidación. Se expresa grave preocupación por la integridad física y psicológica de los sindicalistas y por las alegaciones de que los riesgos que enfrentan pudieran estar relacionados con sus actividades de promoción y protección de los derechos humanos y las libertades fundamentales. La Sra. Celeyta fue objeto de una comunicación enviada por los procedimientos especiales el 25 de febrero de 2014, véase A/HRC/26/21, caso no. COL 3/2014.	08/10/2014 30/04/2015 14/04/2015

Date *Type*	*Case No* *Country*	*Mandate(s)*	*Summary of the allegation transmitted*	*Reply*
18/08/2014 JAL	IRQ 5/2014 **Iraq**	**Minority issues; Summary executions; Terrorism;**	Allegations of mass summary executions committed by the Islamic State (IS) and other armed groups, and Iraqi Security Forces (ISF) between June and July 2014. According to the information received, IS and other armed groups have committed several summary executions in the country, including the executions of captured members of Government security forces. They have targeted the Turkomen, Shabak and Yezidi communities, which have been victims of kidnappings and killings. ISF are also involved in several grave violations of the right to life, including the killing of detainees and civilians during airstrikes. Concerns are raised about allegations of summary executions committed by the abovementioned groups, the lack of investigations carried out on the aforementioned violations and the lack of protection measures in favour of minorities and people not taking part in the hostilities.	03/10/2014 11/11/2014 29/01/2015
28/08/2014 JAL	USA 14/2014 **United States of America**	**African descent; Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Minority issues; Racism; Summary executions;**	Allegations of the killing of a young African-American man, and of the subsequent excessive use of force and acts of intimidation against demonstrators and journalists in the city of Ferguson, Missouri. According to the information received, a series of largely peaceful protests have recently taken place in the city of Ferguson in response to the police shooting of Mr. Michael Brown, a local African-American teenager, on 9 August 2014. They have reportedly been met with excessive use of force by law enforcement officials, who have shot tear gas and rubber bullets at protesters and bystanders, including journalists. On 13 and 19 August 2014, four journalists were assaulted by police, detained for a short period of time, and released without charges. A related communication was sent on 29 August 2013, see A/HRC/25/74, case no USA 15/2013.	22/10/2014

Date *Type*	*Case No* *Country*	*Mandate(s)*	*Summary of the allegation transmitted*	*Reply*
12/09/2014 JUA	HND 7/2014 **Honduras**	**Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders;**	Alegaciones sobre amenazas y actos de intimidación y hostigamiento contra periodistas y defensores de derechos humanos en Honduras. Según la información recibida, la Sra. Dina Meetabel Meza Elvir, periodista y miembro del Comité de Familiares de Detenidos Desaparecidos en Honduras (COFADEH), habría sufrido amenazas, intimidaciones y hostigamiento; el Sr. Julio Ernesto Alvarado, periodista, habría recibido amenazas y habría sido condenado por difamación y prohibido de ejercer el periodismo por un período de 16 meses; el Sr. Mario Argeñal Medina, hermano del Sr. Juan Carlos Argeñal Medina, periodista asesinado en 2013, habría sido objeto de hostigamiento y vigilancia; el radio periodista Sr. Miguel Dubón habría sido objeto de intimidación y el programa que conducía habría sido cerrado. Se expresa preocupación por la integridad física y psicológica de estas personas y por el ejercicio de su derecho a la libertad de expresión. Alegaciones sobre amenazas contra la Sra. Meza Elvir y el asesinato del Sr. Juan Carlos Argeñal Medina han sido objeto de comunicaciones anteriores enviadas el 26 de abril de 2012, referencia A/HRC/21/49, caso HND 4/2012, y el 17 de diciembre de 2013, referencia A/HRC/26/21, caso HND 6/2013,. A su vez, alegaciones previas de amenazas y agresiones contra integrantes del COFADEH han sido objeto de una comunicación el 20 de junio 2014, caso HND 6/2014, ver abajo.	23/02/2015
16/09/2014 AL	MEX 16/2014 **México**	**Torture;**	Alegaciones de tortura. Según información recibida, el día 27 de junio de 2013, los Sres. Rodolfo Magaña Platas, Lauro González Cruz, Javier Borges Ávila, Jesús Octavio Vázquez Vargas e Idelfonso Juárez González, todos miembros de la Fuerza Civil de Monterrey, habrían sido ordenados a comparecer en las dependencias de la Agencia Estatal de Investigaciones de Monterrey donde fueron detenidos sin orden de aprehensión. Durante su estadía de varios días en ese lugar, los cinco oficiales habrían sido torturados, incluyendo golpes en varias partes del cuerpo; asfixia con bolsa en la cara; el llamado submarino húmedo y descargas eléctricas en los genitales. Asimismo, fueron amenazados y forzados a firmar declaraciones auto inculpatorias.	06/02/2015

Date *Type*	*Case No.* *Country*	*Mandate(s)*	*Summary of the allegation transmitted*	*Reply*
19/09/2014 JUA	IRN 18/2014 **Iran (Islamic Republic of)**	**Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Health; Iran;**	Imprisonment and alleged deteriorating health condition of a human rights activist in the Islamic Republic of Iran. According to the information received, on 15 January 2014, Mr. Heshmatollah Tabarzadi was arrested to serve the remainder of an eight-year prison sentence for propaganda against the Government, congregation and mutiny with intent to act against national security, insulting the Supreme Leader and the President, and disrupting public order. Mr. Tabarzadi reportedly suffers from diabetes and high blood pressure and concerns are raised that these health conditions are reportedly deteriorating due to his prison confinement.	27/04/2015
22/09/2014 AL	MEX 19/2014 **México**	**Torture;**	Alegaciones de tortura. Según información recibida, el día 3 de setiembre de 2012, los Sres. Alejandro Ávila Arteaga y Juan Carlos Luna Ramirez fueron detenidos en el domicilio del segundo por personal de la Policía Federal Preventiva y sujetos a numerosos golpes, toques eléctricos y asfixia con agua y bolsas en la cara al tiempo que eran amenazados y forzados a confesar actividades delictivas. Las torturas habrían continuado en el transporte a las instalaciones de la Policía Federal Preventiva y luego a la Subprocuraduría Especializada en Investigación de Delincuencia Organizada (SEIDO) donde finalmente habrían firmado confesiones forzadas ante la presencia de oficiales policiales y los abogados defensores.	09/02/2015
25/09/2014 JAL	BRN 1/2014 **Brunei Darussalam**	**Discrimination against women ; Freedom of expression; Freedom of religion; Minority issues; Summary executions; Torture; Violence against women;**	Allegations concerning the non-compliance with international human rights standards of the Shariah Penal Code Order, 2013 (SPC), enacted in Brunei Darussalam. According to the information received, the SPC's implementation is taking place in three phases. The first phase became operational on 1 May 2014. The second and third phases are expected to commence in 2015 and 2016 respectively. Reportedly, contrary to international human rights standards, the SPC provides inter alia, for the mandatory death penalty and its use for some non-violent acts, including same-sex relations, insulting Islam and its doctrines, and witchcraft. The SPC also stipulates stoning as a method of execution, as well as corporal punishment by amputation and flogging, and allows reliance merely on the accused's confession in order to reach a guilty verdict. Concern is expressed that the SPC discriminates against women and religious minorities; institutionalizes gender-based stereotypes of women regarding their social role and responsibility to preserve the honour of the family; criminalizes blasphemy; and imposes restrictions on the right to freedom of opinion and expression.	13/11/2014 11/03/2015

Date *Type*	*Case No* *Country*	*Mandate(s)*	*Summary of the allegation transmitted*	*Reply*
02/10/2014 JUA	IRN 19/2014 **Iran (Islamic Republic of)**	**Freedom of expression; Freedom of religion; Iran; Summary executions; Torture;**	Alleged imminent execution of an Iranian national. According to the information received, on 1 October 2014, Mr. Seyyed Hossein Kazemeyni (Ayatollah) Boroujerdi, who was sentenced to 11 years imprisonment in June 2007 on charges of "waging war against God" (Moharebeh) and acting against national security, was transferred to an unknown location by prison authorities for his imminent execution. Reportedly, his family was not informed of his transfer or the planned execution. Prior to the transfer, on 23 September 2014, the Prosecutor of the Special Clerical Court had allegedly threatened Mr. Boroujerdi with execution for the contents of his new book, which he considered heretical. It is further alleged that the threat of execution may also have been triggered by Mr. Boroujerdi's open letter to the United Nations Secretary General published on 22 September 2014. Mr. Boroujerdi was the subject of a previous communication sent on 10 July 2013, see A/HRC/25/74, case no. IRN 11/2013.	09/02/2015
03/10/2014 JAL	VEN 7/2014 **Venezuela**	**Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Independence of judges and lawyers;**	Presunta comparecencia ante el Ministerio Público del director de una ONG y declaraciones públicas contrarias a la presunción de inocencia. Según las informaciones recibidas, el 9 de mayo el Sr. Rodrigo Diamanti, director de la ONG Un Mundo sin Mordaza habría sido imputado por los cargos de obstrucción a la vía pública y posesión de artefactos explosivos en grado de complicidad; posteriomentepuesto en libertad condicional con la prohibición de salir del país. El 25 de septiembre de 2014, el Sr. Diamanti habría sido citado a comparecer ante el Ministerio Público con el objetivo de realizar "formal imputación" y se le habría mantenido la prohibición de salida del país. Asimismo, se han recibidos informes acerca de las declaraciones públicas del Presidente de la Asamblea Nacional en un programa televisivo vinculando al Sr. Diamanti con grupos internacionales de apoyo a la lucha política de la oposición en la República Bolivariana de Venezuela; tales declaraciones no respetarían la presunción de inocencia e interferirían con la independencia del poder judicial. La detención por 48 horas del Sr. Diamanti el 7 de mayo de 2014 fue objeto de un llamamiento urgente el 16 de mayo de 2014, ver referencia no. A/HRC/27/72, caso no. VEN 4/2014.	07/10/2014

Date Type	Case No Country	Mandate(s)	Summary of the allegation transmitted	Reply
07/10/2014 JUA	IRN 21/2014 **Iran (Islamic Republic of)**	**Independence of judges and lawyers; Iran; Summary executions; Torture; Violence against women;**	Alleged risk of imminent execution of a woman after a trial that did not meet fair trial and due process guarantees. According to the information received, on 29 September 2014, authorities transferred Ms. Reyhaneh Jabbari from Gharchak Prison in Tehran to Raja'i Shahr Prison where she was scheduled to be executed the next morning. Ms. Jabbari was sentenced to death in 2007 for allegedly killing a member of the Iranian intelligence services after he attempted to rape her. Raja'i Shahr Prison authorities reportedly confirmed the scheduled execution to Ms. Jabbari's mother and asked her to go to the prison facility on 30 September 2014 to collect the body. However, Ms. Jabbari's execution was postponed for 10 days and she was sent back to Gharchak Prison. Ms. Jabbari was the subject of a previous communication sent to the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran on 14 April 2014, see A/HRC/27/72, case no. IRN 6/2014.	13/02/2015
30/10/2014 JAL	BOL 3/2014 **Bolivia**	**Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Freedom of religion; Human rights defenders;**	Presunta adopción del reglamento parcial 1987 de la Ley 351 de Otorgación de Personalidades Jurídicas que restringe de manera la libertad de asociación de las personas. Según las informaciones recibidas, el 30 de abril de 2014 el Consejo de Ministros habría decretado el Reglamento Parcial 1987 de la Ley 351 de Otorgación de Personalidades Jurídicas decretada por la Asamblea Legislativa Plurinacional el 19 de marzo de 2013. La Ley y su Reglamento restringirían de manera desproporcionada la capacidad de las asociaciones de operar de manera libre e independiente. El Comité de Derechos Humanos requirió que el Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia modifique la Ley 351 en sus Observaciones finales el 6 de diciembre de 2013 (CCPR/C/BOL/CO/3).	02/01/2015 13/02/2015 13/02/2015
03/11/2014 AL	UKR 2/2014 **Ukraine**	**Summary executions;**	Allegations of summary executions of nine persons in the South-East region of Ukraine. According to the information received, on 23 September 2014, two unmarked graves were discovered near the Kommunar coal mine, 60 km from Donetsk, which until a few days before the discovery had been controlled by the Ukrainian National Guard battalion. A total of nine bodies were exhumed, including those of three women. Concerns are expressed about the discovery of the graves and that the nine persons appear to have been summarily executed.	08/04/2015

Date *Type*	*Case No* *Country*	*Mandate(s)*	*Summary of the allegation transmitted*	*Reply*
07/11/2014 JAL	TUN 2/2014 **Tunisie**	**Summary executions; Torture;**	Allégations concernant des actes de torture de deux hommes et leur décès. Selon les informations reçues, M. Ben Khmayes Louati est décédé le 23 septembre 2014 à la prison de Borj El Amri, Manouba. M. Mohamed Ali Snoussi est décédé le 3 octobre 2014 suite à son transfer de la prison de Mornaguia à l'hôpital Charles Nicolle de Tunis. Les décès de ces deux hommes seraient dus à des actes de torture et/ou des traitements cruels infligés par des membres de la police et des gardiens de prison. A ce jour, aucune mesure judiciaire ou administrative n'a été prise contre les agents de la force publique.	07/01/2015
14/11/2014 AL	KWT 3/2014 **Kuwait**	**Discrimination against women ;**	Letter concerning discriminatory provisions against women in nationality legislation. According to the information received, current nationality law in Kuwait discriminates against women in that fathers can confer their nationality to their children in all circumstances while mothers cannot.	20/11/2014 20/11/2014 23/03/2015
14/11/2014 AL	QAT 3/2014 **Qatar**	**Discrimination against women ;**	Letter concerning discriminatory provisions against women in nationality legislation. According to the information received, current nationality law in Qatar discriminates against women in that they are not permitted to transfer their nationality to their children under any circumstances even if this would result in statelessness.	02/02/2015
17/11/2014 JUA	SAU 12/2014 **Saudi Arabia**	**Arbitrary detention; Freedom of religion; Health; Independence of judges and lawyers; Minority issues; Summary executions;**	Alleged arbitrary detention, inhuman treatment, lack of adequate medical treatment and infringement of due process and fair trial guarantees. According to the information received, on 15 October 2014, Sheikh Nimr Baqir Al-Nimr was sentenced to death by the Specialized Criminal Court in Saudi Arabia for "disobeying the ruler", "inciting sectarian strife" and "encouraging, leading and participating in demonstrations". Information received indicates that Sheikh Nimr Baqir Al-Nimr could be executed at any time. Concerns are raised that the death penalty was issued after a trial that did not comply with the most stringent due process and fair trial guarantees. Concerns are also raised at the alleged denial of medical treatment while in detention. Sheikh Al-Nimr was the subject of a previous communication sent on 28 August 2014, see above, case no. SAU 9/2014.	31/12/2014

Date *Type*	*Case No* *Country*	*Mandate(s)*	*Summary of the allegation transmitted*	*Reply*
21/11/2014 JUA	PAN 2/2014 **Panama**	**Arbitrary detention; Health; Independence of judges and lawyers; Torture;**	Supuesta detención arbitraria y negación de acceso a tratamiento médico adecuado durante la detención. Según la información recibida, el Embajador Porter, representante de Sierra Leona, fue detenido el 27 de mayo de 2013 en el aeropuerto internacional de Tocumen, en la Ciudad de Panamá. Los individuos no identificados que llevaron a cabo la detención no presentaron una orden. El Embajador Porter sólo fue informado de las razones de su detención el 15 de agosto de 2013. Desde la fecha de su detención, el Embajador ha permanecido detenido en la cárcel de La Joya en condiciones supuestamente inhumanas y degradantes, donde se le ha negado el acceso a un tratamiento adecuado para su cáncer de pulmón en estadio IV. También se informa que se ha denegado el acceso regular a su asesor legal, así como cualquier supervisión de su detención por parte de una autoridad independiente e imparcial.	19/01/2015 26/02/2015 06/03/2015
25/11/2014 JUA	IRN 28/2014 **Iran (Islamic Republic of)**	**Arbitrary detention; Freedom of expression; Freedom of religion; Human rights defenders; Iran; Torture;**	Alleged physical and psychological torture and ill-treatment, including prolonged solitary confinement and denial of adequate medical care, of a spiritual leader, and the arrest and detention of a blogger, in reprisal for their cooperation with the United Nations, its mechanisms and representatives in the field of human rights. On 25 October 2014, Dr. Mohammad Ali Taheri began a hunger strike in protest of his continued detention in solitary confinement and the introduction of a new charge against him, namely corruption on earth (Mofsid fil Arz), in relation to his letter addressed to the United Nations Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran. If convicted, the new charge could result in the imposition of the death penalty. Even though Dr. Taheri became unconscious on 15 November 2014, he was not sent to hospital for proper treatment. Mr. Mohammad Reza Pourshajari, who was released on 23 August 2014 after serving a four year prison term, was rearrested on 30 September 2014, including for contacts with the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran. He is reportedly currently awaiting his court trial. Dr. Taheri and Mr. Pourshajari were the subject of previous communications sent on 10 July 2013, see A/HRC/25/74, case no. IRN 11/2013; on 22 August 2013, see A/HRC/25/74, case no. IRN 13/2013; and on 24 March 2014, see A/HRC/27/72, case no. IRN 4/2014.	21/04/2015

Date *Type*	*Case No* *Country*	*Mandate(s)*	*Summary of the allegation transmitted*	*Reply*
25/11/2014 JUA	VNM 11/2014 **Viet Nam**	**Freedom of religion; Human rights defenders; Minority issues;**	Allegations of ongoing harassment and violation of freedom of religion or belief of independent religious communities in Viet Nam, as well as reprisals for co-operating with the United Nations, its mechanisms and representatives in the field of human rights. According to the information received, Mr. Nguyen Bac Truyen, a human rights defender; independent Hoa Hao Buddhists; and Duong Van Minh believers have faced grave reprisals before, during and after meeting with the United Nations Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief during his visit to Viet Nam in July 2014. In addition, concerns are expressed at the forced renunciation campaign launched against Duong Van Minh believers in Bac Kan Province. Further, concerns are expressed at the series of attacks that have taken place against the Evangelical Mennonite Church since June 2014, including beatings, arrests and detention of members of the Church, and raids and attacks at places of worship. There is also imminent risk of the demolition of Lien Tri Pagoda due to an urban development project in Thu Thiem Peninsula. Mr. Nguyen Bac Truyen was the subject of a previous communication sent on 26 March 2014, see A/HRC/27/72 case no. VNM 4/2014.	16/03/2015
27/11/2014 AL	MEX 23/2014 **México**	**Torture;**	Alegaciones de tortura. Según información recibida, el día 16 de junio de 2009 cuatro jóvenes fueron detenidos en las inmediaciones de la Ciudad de Playa del Rosarito, Estado de Baja California, por parte del personal del a Secretaría de la Defensa Nacional (SEDENA) por el supuesto delito de delincuencia organizada. Posteriormente los cuatro detenidos habrían sido torturados por el personal militar y acusados de secuestro. Los Sres. Ramiro Ramírez Martínez, Rodrigo Ramírez Martínez, Orlando Santaolaya Villareal y Ramiro López Vásquez, han sido sujetos de dos llamamientos urgentes el 13 de enero 2010, en A/HRC/16/52/Add.1, para. 134 (no. MEX 2/2010) y del 2 de febrero 2012, en A/HRC/20/30, no. MEX 5/2012.	13/04/2015

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27/11/2014 AL	MEX 24/2014 **México**	**Torture;**	Alegaciones de tortura. De acuerdo a la información recibida, el 10 de enero de 2014 los Sres. Fredy Sánchez Sánchez, José Manuel Cundafé Córdova, Luis Manuel Leyva Aguilera, Jesús Alma Cundafé, Ignacio Reyes García, Daniel Olán Ramos, Reynaldo Jiménez y Mateo Jacinto, todos funcionarios de la policía municipal de Huimanguillo, Tabasco fueron detenidos por personal de Seguridad Pública del Municipio de Huimanguillo y trasladados a dependencias de la Procuraduría General de Justicia del Estado de Tabasco. Allí fueron torturados, incluyendo golpes en diversas partes del cuerpo, amenazas, y ahogamientos con agua y un trapo en la boca. Fueron forzados a firmar confesiones y a no denunciar las torturas. El Sr. Mateo Jacinto habría fallecido durante las torturas.	03/02/2015

Appendix

Mandates of special procedures

Mandate title	*Human Rights Council resolution*
Special Rapporteur on adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living, and on the right to non-discrimination in this context	25/17
Working Group on people of African descent	27/25
Working Group on Arbitrary Detention	24/7
Independent Expert on the enjoyment of human rights of persons with albinism	28/6
Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Belarus	23/15
Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Cambodia	24/29
Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in Central African Republic	24/34
Independent Expert on capacity-building and technical cooperation with Côte d'Ivoire	26/32
Special Rapporteur in the field of cultural rights	28/9
Independent expert on the promotion of a democratic and equitable international order	27/9
Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea	25/25
Special Rapporteur on the rights of persons with disabilities	26/20
Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Eritrea	23/21
Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances	27/1
Independent expert on the effects of foreign debt and other related international financial obligations of States on the full enjoyment of human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights	25/16
Special Rapporteur on the right to education	26/17
Independent Expert on the issue of human rights obligations relating to the enjoyment of a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment	28/11
Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty and human rights	26/3
Special Rapporteur on the right to food	22/9
Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression	25/2
Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association	24/5
Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief	22/20

Mandate title	*Human Rights Council resolution*
Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in Haiti	PRST 25/1
Special Rapporteur on the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health	26/21
Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders	25/18
Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers	26/7
Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples	24/9
Special Rapporteur on the human rights of internally displaced persons	23/8
Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran	25/24
Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in Mali	25/36
Working Group on the use of mercenaries	24/13
Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants	26/19
Special Rapporteur on minority issues	25/5
Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar	25/26
Independent Expert on the enjoyment of all human rights by older persons	24/20
Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Palestinian territories occupied since 1967	5/1
Special Rapporteur on the right to privacy	28/16
Special Rapporteur on the promotion of truth, justice, reparation & guarantees of non-recurrence	27/3
Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance	25/32
Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography	25/6
Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of slavery	24/3
Independent Expert on human rights and international solidarity	26/6
Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in the Sudan	24/28
Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in Somalia	24/30
Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions	26/12
Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Syrian Arab Republic	S-18/1
Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism	22/8

Mandate title	*Human Rights Council resolution*
Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment	25/13
Special Rapporteur on the implications for human rights of the environmentally sound management and disposal of hazardous substances and wastes	27/23
Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children	26/8
Working Group on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises	26/22
Special Rapporteur on the negative impact of the unilateral coercive measures on the enjoyment of human rights	27/21
Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences	23/25
Working Group on the issue of discrimination against women in law and in practice	23/7
Special Rapporteur on the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation	24/18